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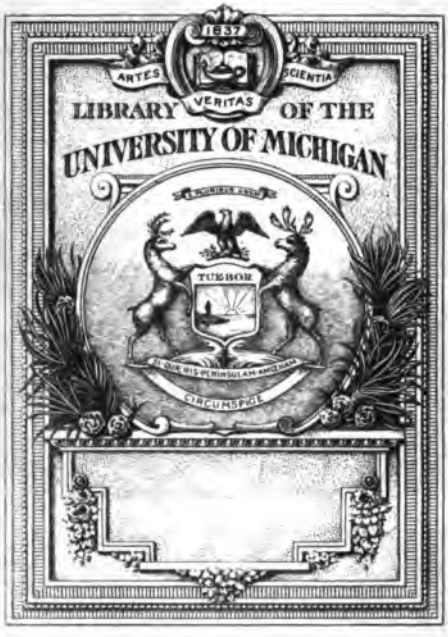
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THE

BRITISH CLASSICS:

VOLUME THE FIFTY-EIGHTH.

CONTAINING THE

TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME

OF

SWIFT'S WORKS.

1813.

THE

WORKS

OF THE

REV. JONATHAN SWIFT, D. D.

DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S, DUBLIN.

ARRANGED BY

THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.

WITH

NOTES, HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL.

A NEW EDITION, IN TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

CORRECTED AND REVISED

BY JOHN NICHOLS, F. A. S.

EDINBURGH AND PERTH.

VOLUME XXIV.

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM DURELL AND CO.

1813.

G. S. VAN WINKLE, PRINTER,
Water-street, New-York.

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MISCELLANIES

IN

VERSE.

BY MR. POPE, DR. ARBUTHNOT, MR. GAY, &c.

COLLECTED BY DR. SWIFT AND MR. POPE.

1727.

IMITATIONS OF ENGLISH POETS.

BY

DR. SWIFT.

I. CHAUCER.

A TALE, LATELY FOUND IN AN OLD MANUSCRIPT.

Women, though nat sans leacherie,
Ne swinken but with secrecie:
This in our tale is plain y-fond,
Of clerk that wonneth in Irelond;
Which to the fennes hath him betake
To filch the gray ducke fro the lake.
Right then there passen by the way
His aunt, and eke her daughters tway:
Ducke in his trowzes hath he hent,
Not to be spied of ladies gent.
"But ho! our nephew," crieth one;
"Ho!" quoth another, "couzen John!"
And stoppen, and lough, and called out,—
This sely clerk full low doth lout.
They asken that and talken this,
"Lo here is coz, and here is miss."
But, as he gloz'd with speeches soote,
The ducke sore tickleth his erse root:
Fore-piece and buttons all to-brest,
Forth thrust a white neck and red crest.
"Te-he," cried ladies; clerke nought spake;
Miss star'd; and gray ducke crieth "quake."

And here a sailor's jacket hangs to dry;
At every door are sun-burnt matrons seen,
Mending old nets to catch the scaly fry;
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between;
Scolds answer foul mouth'd scolds; bad neighbourhood,
I ween.

III.

The snappish cur, (the passenger's annoy)
Close at my heel with yelping treble flies;
The whimp'ring girl and hoarser screaming boy
Join to the yelping treble shrilling cries;
The scolding quean to louder notes doth rise,
And her full pipes those shrilling cries confound;
To her full pipes the grunting hog replies;
The grunting hogs alarm the neighbours round,
And curs, girls, boys, and scolds, in the deep base are drown'd.

IV.

Hard by a sty, beneath a roof of thatch,
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days,
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch,*
Cod, whiting, oyster, mackrel, sprat, or plaice:
There learn'd she speech from tongues that never cease.
Slander beside her, like a magpie, chatters,
With Envy (spitting cat) dread foe to peace;
Like a curs'd cur, Malice before her clatters,
And, vexing ev'ry wight, tears clothes and all to tatters.

* How different from those enchanting imitations of Spenser, "The Castle of Indolence," and "The Minstrel!"

Dr. Warton.

V.

Her dugs were mark'd by ev'ry collier's hand,
Her mouth was black as bulldog's at the stall:
She scratched, bit, and spar'd ne lace ne band;
And bitch and rogue her answer was to all;
Nay, e'en the parts of shame by name would call.
Whene'er she passed by or lane or nook,
Would greet the man who turn'd him to the wall,
And by his hand obscene the porter took,
Nor ever did askance like modest virgin look.

VI.

Such place hath Deptford, navy-building town:
Woolwich and Wapping, smelling strong of pitch:
Such Lambeth, envy of each band and gown;
And Twick'nham such, which fairer scenes enrich,
Grots, statues, urns, and Jo—n's dog and bitch;
Ne village is without, on either side,
All up the silver Thames, or all adown;
Ne Richmond's self, from whose tall front are ey'd
Vales, spires, meand'ring streams, and Windsor's tow'ry pride.

III. EARL OF DORSET.

ARTEMISIA.

Though Artemisia talks, by fits,
Of councils, classics, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails;
'Twere well, if she would pare her nails,
And wear a cleaner smock.

ARTEMISIA.

Haughty and huge as High-Dutch bride;
Such nastiness, and so much pride,
  Are oddly join'd by fate:
On her large squab you find her spread,
Like a fat corpse upon a bed,
  That lies and stinks in state.

She wears no colours (sign of grace)
On any part except her face;
  All white and black beside:
Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice theatrically loud,
  And masculine her stride.

So have I seen, in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpie hight,
  Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
  All flutter, pride, and talk.*

PHRYNE.

Phryne had talents for mankind;
Open she was, and unconfin'd,
  Like some free port of trade:
Merchants unloaded here their freight,
And agents from each foreign state
  Here first their entry made.

Her learning and good breeding such,
Whether th' Italian or the Dutch,
  Spaniards or French came to her,

* Let the curious reader compare Fenton's imitation of Dor manner with this of Pope. Dr. Warton.

To all obliging she'd appear;
'Twas *Si signior*, 'twas *Yaw mynheer*,
'Twas *S'il vous plait, monsieur*.

Obscure by birth, renown'd by crimes,
Still changing names, religions, climes,
At length she turns a bride:
In diamonds, pearls, and rich brocades,
She shines the first of batter'd jades,
And flutters in her pride.

So have I known those insects fair,
Which curious Germans hold so rare,
Still vary shapes and dies;
Still gain new titles with new forms;
First grubs obscene, then wriggling worms,
Then painted butterflies.

IV. SWIFT*

THE HAPPY LIFE OF A COUNTRY PARSON.†

Parson, these things in thy possessing
Are better than the bishop's blessing:
A wife that makes conserves; a steed
That carries double when there's need;

* This was at first styled, "An Imitation of Martial." *N.*

† The point of the likeness in this imitation, consists in describing objects as they really exist in life, like Hogarth's paintings, without heightening or enlarging them by any imaginary circumstance. In this way of writing Swift excelled; witness his "Description of a Morning in the City, of a City Shower, of the House of Bauds and Philemon, and the Verses on his own Death." In this also consists the beauty of Gay's "Trivia;" a subject Swift desired him to write upon, and for which he furnished him with hints. *Dr.* Warton.

October store, and best Virginia,
Tithe pig, and mortuary guinea;
Gazettes sent *gratis* down, and frank'd,
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd;
A large Concordance, bound long since;
Sermons to Charles the First, when prince;
A chronicle of ancient standing;
A chrysostom, to smooth thy band in;
The Polyglott—three parts—my text:
Howbeit—likewise—now to my next—
Lo here the Septuagint—and Paul,
To sum the whole—the close of all.
He that has these, may pass his life,
Drink with the 'squire, and kiss his wife;
On Sundays preach, and eat his fill;
And fast on Fridays—if he will;
Toast church and queen, explain the news,
Talk with church-wardens about pews,
Pray heartily for some new gift,
And shake his head at Doctor SWIFT.

THE CAPON'S TALE:

TO A LADY, WHO FATHERED HER LAMPOONS UPON HER ACQUAINTANCE.

IN Yorkshire dwelt a sober yeoman,
Whose wife, a clean pains-taking woman,
Fed num'rous poultry in her pens,
And saw her cocks well serve her hens.
A hen she had whose tuneful clocks
Drew after her a train of cocks;
With eyes so piercing, yet so pleasant,
You would have sworn this hen a pheasant.

All the plum'd *beau monde* round her gathers;
Lord! what a brustling up of feathers!
Morning from noon there was no knowing,
There was such fluttering, chuckling, crowing:
Each forward bird must thrust his head in,
And not a cock but would be treading.
Yet tender was this hen so fair,
And hatch'd more chicks than she could rear.
Our prudent dame bethought her then
Of some dry nurse to save her hen:
She made a capon drunk; in fine
He eats the sops, she sipp'd the wine;
His rump well pluck'd with nettles stings,
And claps the brood beneath his wings.
The feather'd dupe awakes content,
O'erjoy'd to see what God had sent;
Thinks he's the hen, clucks, keeps a pother,
A foolish foster-father-mother.
Such, Lady Mary, are your tricks;
But since you hatch, pray own your chicks.

THE ELEPHANT; OR THE PARLIAMENT-MAN.

Written many years since

TAKEN FROM COKE'S INSTITUTES.

Ere bribes convince you whom to choose,
The precepts of Lord Coke peruse:
Observe an elephant, says he,
And let like him your member be:

First, take a man that's free from gall;
For elephants have none at all:
In flocks or parties he must keep;
For elephants live just like sheep:
Stubborn in honour he must be;
For elephants ne'er bend the knee:
Last, let his memory be sound,
In which your elephant's profound;
That old examples from the wise
May prompt him in his Noes and Ies.
  Thus the Lord Coke hath gravely writ,
In all the form of lawyer's wit;
And then with Latin, and all that,
Shows the comparison is pat.
  Yet in some points my lord is wrong:
One's teeth are sold, and t'other's tongue:
Now men of parliament, God knows,
Are more like elephants of shows,
Whose docile memory and sense
Are turn'd to trick, to gather pence.
To get their master half a crown,
They spread their flag, or lay it down:
Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practise every pliant gesture,
Opening their trunk for every tester.
Siam, for elephants so fam'd,
Is not with England to be nam'd:
Their elephants by men are sold;
Ours sell themselves, and take the gold.

VERSES

TO BE PREFIXED BEFORE BERNARD LINTOT'S NEW MISCELLANY.*

Some Colinæus† praise, some Bleau,†
Others account them but so so;
Some Plantin to the rest prefer,
And some esteem old Elzevir;†
Others with Aldus‡ would besot us;
I, for my part, admire *Lintottus.*
His character's beyond compare,
Like his own person, large and fair.
They print their names in letters small,
But LINTOT stands in capital:
Author and he with equal grace
Appear and stare you in the face.
Stephens prints heathen Greek, 'tis said,
Which some can't construe, some can't read;
But all that comes from Lintot's hand,
E'en Rawlinson might understand.
Oft in an Aldus or a Plantin,
A page is blotted, or leaf wanting:
Of Lintot's books this can't be said,
All fair, and not so much as read.
Their copy cost 'em not a penny
To Homer, Virgil, or to any;
They ne'er gave sixpence for two lines
To them, their heirs, or their assigns:

* The Oxford and Cambridge Miscellany. H.

† Printers, famous for having published fine editions of the Bible and of the Greek and Roman classics. H.

‡ A famous printer. H.

But Lintot is at vast expense,
And pays prodigious dear for—sense.
Their books are useful but to few,
A scholar, or a wit ot two:
Lintot's for gen'ral use are fit;
For some folks read, but all folks sh—.

TO MR. JOHN MORE,

AUTHOR OF THE CELEBRATED WORM-POWDER.

How much, egregious More, are we
  Deceiv'd by shows and forms!
Whate'er we think, whate'er we see,
  All human kind are worms.

Man is a very worm by birth,
  Vile reptile, weak and vain!
Awhile he crawls upon the earth,
  Then shrinks to earth again.

That woman is a worm, we find,
  E'er since our grandame's evil;
She first convers'd with her own kind,
  That ancient worm, the devil.

The learn'd themselves we book-worms name,
  The blockhead is a slow-worm;
The nymph, whose tail is all on flame,
  Is aptly term'd a glow-worm.

The fops are painted butterflies,
  That flutter for a day;

First from a worm they take their rise,
And in a worm decay.

The flatterer an ear-wig grows;
Thus worms suit all conditions;
Misers are muck-worms, silk-worms beaus,
And death-watches physicians.

That statesmen have the worm, is seen
By all their winding play;
Their conscience is a worm within,
That gnaws them night and day.

Ah More! thy skill were well employ'd,
And greater gain would rise,
If thou could'st make the courtier void
The worm that never dies!

O learned friend of Abchurch-lane,*
Who sett'st our entrails free!
Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
Since worms shall eat e'en thee!

Our fate thou only canst adjourn
Some few short years, no more!
E'en Button's† wits to worms shall turn,
Who maggots were before.

* Mr. John More was an advertising apothecary in Abchurch-lane. N.

† Button's coffee-house, in Covent-garden, frequented by the wits of that time. H.

VERSES

OCCASIONED BY AN &c. AT THE END OF MR. D'URFEY'S NAME, IN THE TITLE TO ONE OF HIS PLAYS.*

Jove call'd before him t'other day
The vowels, U, O, I, E, A;
All dipthongs, and all consonants,
Either of England, or of France;
And all that were, or wish'd to be,
Rank'd in the name of Tom D'Urfey.
Fierce in this cause the letters spoke all,
Liquids grew rough, and mutes turn'd vocal.
Those four proud syllables alone
Were silent, which by Fate's decree
Chim'd in so smoothly, one by one,
To the sweet name of Tom D'Urfey.
N, by whom names subsist, declar'd,
To have no place in this 'twas hard:
And Q maintain'd 'twas but his due
Still to keep company with U;
So hop'd to stand no less than he
In the great name of Tom D'Urfey.
E show'd a Comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet, making here a perfect botch,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch;
Hiatus mi valdè deflendus!
From which, good Jupiter, defend us!
Sooner I'd quit my part in thee,
Than be no part in Tom D'Urfey.

* This accident happened by Mr. D'Urfey's having made a flourish there, which the printer mistook for an &c. H.

P protested, puff'd, and swore,
He'd not be serv'd so like a beast;
He was a piece of emperor,
And made up half a pope at least.
C vow'd, he'd frankly have releas'd
His double share in *Cæsar Caius*
For only one in Tom *Durfeius*.
I, consonant and vowel too,
To Jupiter did humbly sue,
That of his grace he would proclaim
Durfeius his true Latin name:
For though, without them both, 'twas clear
Himself could ne'er be Jupiter;
Yet they'd resign that post so high,
To be the genitive, *Durfei*.
B and L swore b— and w—s!
X and Z cried, p—x and z—s!
G swore, by G—d, it ne'er should be;
And W would not lose, not he,
An English letter's property
In the great name of Tom D'Urfey.
In short, the rest were all in fray,
From christ-cross to *et cætera*.
They, tho' but standers by, too mutter'd;
Diphthongs and triphthongs swore and flutter'd:
That none had so much right to be
Part of the name of stuttering T—
T--Tom--a--as—De—D'Ur—fey-fey.
Then Jove thus spake: "With care and pain
We form'd this name, renown'd in rhyme:
Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!*
Cost studious cabalists more time.

* A poet, who used to make verses ending with the last syllable of the names of those persons he praised: which Voiture turned against him in a poem of the same kind. H.

Yet now, as then, you all declare,
Far hence to Egypt you'll repair,
And turn strange hi'roglyphics there,
Rather than letters longer be,
Unless i' th' name of Tom D'Urfey.
  Were you all pleas'd, yet what, I pray,
To foreign letters could I say?
What if the Hebrew next should aim
To turn quite backward D'Urfey's name?
Should the Greek quarrel too, by Styx, I
Could never bring in Psi and XI;
Omicron and Omega from us
Would each hope to be O in Thomas;
And all th' ambitious vowels vie,
No less than Pythagoric Y,
To have a place in Tom D'Urfey.
  Then well-belov'd and trusty letters!
Cons'nants, and vowels much their betters,
We, willing to repair this breach,
And, all that in us lies, please each,
Et cæt'ra to our aid must call;
Et cæt'ra represents ye all:
Et cæt'ra, therefore, we decree,
Henceforth for ever join'd shall be
To the great name of Tom D'Urfey."

PROLOGUE

DESIGNED FOR MR. D'URFEY'S LAST PLAY.

Grown old in rhyme, 'twere barbarous to discard
Your persevering, unexhausted bard;

Damnation follows death in other men,
But your damn'd poet lives, and writes again:
Th' adventurous lover is successful still,
Who strives to please the fair against her will:
Be kind, and make him in his wishes easy,
Who in your own despite has strove to please ye.
He scorn'd to borrow from the wits of yore,
But ever writ, as none e'er writ before.
You modern wits, should each man bring his claim,
Have desperate debentures on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid.
From his deep fund our author largely draws,
Nor sinks his credit lower than it was.
Tho' plays for honour in old time he made,
'Tis now for better reasons—to be paid.
Believe him, he has known the world too long,
And seen the death of much immortal song.
He says, poor poets lost, while players won,
As pimps grow rich, while gallants are undone.
Tho' Tom the poet writ with ease and pleasure,
The comic Tom abounds in other treasure.
Fame is at best an unperforming cheat;
But 'tis substantial happiness, to EAT.
Let ease, his last request, be of your giving,
Nor force him to be damn'd to get his living.

PROLOGUE

TO THE "THREE HOURS AFTER MARRIAGE."

Authors are judg'd by strange capricious rules;
The great ones are thought mad, the small ones fools:
Yet sure the best are most severely fated;
For fools are only laugh'd at, wits are hated.
Blockheads with reason men of sense abhor;
But fool 'gainst fool, is barbarous civil war.
Why on all authors then should critics fall?
Since some have writ, and shown no wit at all.
Condemn a play of theirs, and they evade it;
Cry, "Damn not us, but damn the French, who made it,"
By running goods these graceless owlers gain;
Theirs are the rules of France, the plots of Spain:
But wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,
Dash'd by these rogues, turns English common draught.
They pall Moliere's and Lopez' sprightly strain,
And teach dull Harlequins to grin in vain.
How shall our author hope a gentler fate,
Who dares most impudently not translate?
It had been civil, in these ticklish times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes.
Spaniards and French abuse to the world's end;
But spare old England, lest you hurt a friend.
If any fool is by our satire bit,
Let him hiss loud, to show you all he's hit.
Poets make characters, as salesmen clothes;
We take no measure of your fops and beaus:
But here all sizes and all shapes you meet,
And fit yourselves, like chaps in Monmouth-street.

Gallants, look here! this fool's cap* has an air
Goodly and smart, with ears of Issachar.
Let no one fool engross it, or confine
A common blessing! now 'tis yours, now mine.
But poets in all ages had the care
To keep this cap for such as will, to wear.
Our author has it now (for every wit
Of course resign'd it to the next that writ)
And thus upon the stage 'tis fairly thrown;†
Let him that takes it wear it as his own.

SANDYS'S GHOST:

OR, A PROPER NEW BALLAD ON THE NEW OVID'S METAMORPHOSES,

AS IT WAS INTENDED TO BE TRANSLATED BY PERSONS OF QUALITY.

Ye lords and commons, men of wit
And pleasure about town,
Read this, ere you translate one bit
Of books of high renown.

Beware of Latin authors all!
Nor think your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you scrawl
And scribble in a berlin:

For not the desk with silver nails
Nor bureau of expense,

* Shows a cap with ears.
† Flings down the cap, and ex

Nor standish well-japann'd, avails,
To writing of good sense.

Hear how a ghost in dead of night,
With saucer eyes of fire,
In woful wise did sore affright
A wit and courtly 'squire.

Rare imp of Phœbus, hopeful youth!
Like puppy tame, that uses
To fetch and carry in his mouth
The works of all the Muses.

Ah!, why did he write poetry,
That hereto was so civil;
And sell his soul for vanity
To rhyming and the devil

A desk he had of curious work,
With glittering studs about;
Within the same did Sandys lurk,
Though Ovid lay without.

Now, as he scratch'd to fetch up thought,
Forth popp'd the sprite so thin,
And from the keyhole bolted out
All upright as a pin.

With whiskers, band, and pantaloon,
And ruff compos'd most duly,
This 'squire he dropp'd his pen full soon,
While as the light burnt bluely.

Ho! master Sam, quoth Sandys' sprite,
Write on, nor let me scare ye;

Forsooth, if rhymes fall not in right,
To Budgel seek, or Carey.*

I hear the beat of Jacob's drums,
Poor Ovid finds no quarter!
See first the merry P— comes
In haste without his garter.

Then lords and lordlings, 'squires and knights,
Wits, witlings, prigs, and peers:
Garth at St. James's, and at White's,
Beats up for volunteers.

What Fenton will not do, nor Gay,
Nor Congreve, Rowe, nor Stanyan,
Tom Burnet or Tom D'Urfey may,
John Dunton, Steele, or any one.

If justice Philips' costive head
Some frigid rhymes disburses:
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses.

Let Warwick's Muse with Ash—t join,
And Ozel's with Lord Hervey's,
Tickell and Addison combine,
And Pope translate with Jervis.

* Henry Carey, a teacher of music and a dramatic writer, but more particularly distinguished as the author and composer of the famous loyal song of 'God save the King!" He was remarked for a facetiousness of manners, which rendered his company, in general, very desirable; but was at last reduced to circumstances of such distress, that, in a fit of desperation, Oct. 4, 1743, he laid violent hands on himself, and put a period to a life which had been led without reproach. N.

L—— himself, that lively lord,
Who bows to every lady,
Shall join with F—— in one accord,
And be like Tate and Brady.

Ye ladies, too, draw forth your pen;
I pray, where can the hurt lie?
Since you have brains as well as men,
As witness Lady Wortley.

Now, Tonson, list thy forces all,
Review them and tell noses:
For to poor Ovid shall befal
A strange metamorphosis;

A metamorphosis more strange
Than all his books can vapour—
"To what (quoth 'squire) shall Ovid change?"
Quoth Sandys, "To waste paper."

UMBRA.

Close to the best known author Umbra sits,
The constant index to all Button's wits.
"Who's here?" cries Umbra: "only Johnson"—"O!
Your slave," and exit; but returns with Rowe:
"Dear Rowe, let's sit and talk of tragedies:"
Ere long Pope enters, and to Pope he flies,
Then up comes Steele: he turns upon his heel,
And in a moment fastens upon Steele;
But cries as soon, "Dear Dick, I must be gone,
For, if I know his tread, here's Addison."

Says Addison to Steele, "'Tis time to go:"
Pope to the closet steps aside with Rowe.
Poor UMBRA, left in this abandon'd pickle,
E'en sits him down and writes to honest Tickell.
Fool! 'tis in vain from wit to wit to roam;
Know, sense, like charity, "begins at home."

DUKE UPON DUKE.

AN EXCELLENT NEW BALLAD.*

To the Tune of "Chevy Chace."

To lordlings proud I tune my lay,
Who feast in bow'r or hall:
Though dukes they be, to dukes I say,
That pride will have a fall.

Now, that this same it is right sooth,
Full plainly doth appear,
From what befel John duke of Guise,
And Nic. of Lancastere.

* This very humorous ballad was occasioned by a quarrel between Nicholas Lord Lechmere and Sir John Guise, bart.—Lord Lechmere had been representative in parliament for Cockermouth, and one of the managers against Sacheverell; he was an eminent lawyer, a staunch whig, and, having been removed from his office of queen's counsel in June, 1711, was a constant opposer of her ministry. He was appointed solicitor general in Oct. 1714; chancellor of the duchy court of Lancaster for life in June, 1717; attorney-general in March, 1717-18: and was created Baron Lechmere of Evesham, Sept. 8, 1721: dying June 18, 1727, the title became extinct.—Sir John Guise, who represented the county of Gloucester in several parliaments, died Nov. 6, 1732. N.

When Richard *Cœur de Lion* reign'd,
(Which means a lion's heart)
Like him his barons rag'd and roar'd:
Each play'd a lion's part.

A word and blow was then enough:
Such honour did them prick;
If you but turn'd your cheek, a cuff;
And if your a—se, a kick.

Look in their face, they tweak'd your nose;
At ev'ry turn fell to't;
Come near, they trod upon your toes;
They fought from head to foot.

Of these the duke of Lancastere
Stood paramount in pride;
He kick'd, and cuff'd, and tweak'd, and trod
His foes and friend's beside.

Firm on his front his beaver sate;
So broad, it hit his chin;
For why? he deemed no man his mate,
And fear'd to tan his skin.

With Spanish wool he dy'd his cheek,
With essence oil'd his hair;
No vixen civet cat so sweet,
Nor could so scratch and tear.

Right tall he made himself to show,
Though made full short by God:
And when all other dukes did bow,
This duke did only nod.

Yet courteous, blithe, and debonnair,
To Guise's duke was he:
Was ever such a loving pair?
How could they disagree?

Oh, thus it was: he lov'd him dear,
And cast how to requite him:
And, having no friend left but this,
He deem'd it meet to fight him.

Forthwith he drench'd his desp'rate quill,
And thus he did indite:
"This eve at whisk ourself will play,
Sir duke! be here to-night."

"Ah no! ah no!" the guileless Guise
Demurely did reply;
"I cannot go, nor yet can stand,
So sore the gout have I."

The duke in wrath call'd for his steeds,
And fiercely drove them on;
Lord! Lord! how rattled then thy stones,
O kingly Kensington!

All in a trice he rush'd on Guise,
Thrust out his lady dear:
He tweak'd his nose, trod on his toes,
And smote him on the ear.

But mark, how 'midst of victory
Fate plays her old dog trick!
Up leap'd Duke John, and knock'd him down,
And so down fell Duke Nic.

Alas, O Nic.! O Nic. alas!
Right did thy gossip call thee:
As who should say, alas the day
When John of Guise shall maul thee!

For on thee did he clap his chair,
And on that chair did sit;
And look'd as if he meant therein
To do—what was not fit.

Up didst thou look, O woful duke!
Thy mouth yet durst not ope,
Certes for fear of finding there
A t—d, instead of trope.

"Lie there, thou caitiff vile!" quoth Guise;
No shift is here to save thee:
The casement it is shut likewise;
Beneath my feet I have thee.

If thou hast ought to speak, speak out."
Then Lancastere did cry,
"Know'st thou not me, nor yet thyself?
Who thou, and who am I?

Know'st thou not me, who (God be prais'd!)
Have brawl'd and quarrell'd more,
Than all the line of Lancastere,
That battled heretofore?

In senates fam'd for many a speech,
And (what some awe must give ye,
Tho' laid thus low beneath thy breech)
Still of the council privy;

Still of the duchy chancellor;
Durante life, I have it;
And turn, as now thou dost on me,
Mine a—se on them that gave it."

But now the servants they rush'd in;
And Duke Nic. up leap'd he:
"I will not cope against such odd's,
But, Guise! I'll fight with thee:

To-morrow with thee will I fight
Under the green wood tree:"
"No, not to-morrow, but to night,"
Quoth Guise, "I'll fight with thee."

And now the sun declining low
Bestreak'd with blood the skies;
When, with his sword at saddle bow,
Rode forth the valiant Guise.

Full gently pranc'd he o'er the lawn;
Oft roll'd his eyes around,
And from the stirrup stretch'd to find
Who was not to be found.

Long brandish'd he the blade in air,
Long look'd the field all o'er:
At length he spied the merry-men brown,
And eke the coach and four.

From out the boot bold Nicholas
Did wave his wand so white,
As pointing out the gloomy glade
Wherein he meant to fight.

All in that dreadful hour so calm
  Was Lancastere to see,
As if he meant to take the air,
  Or only take a fee:

And so he did—for to New Court
  His rolling wheels did run:
Not that he shunn'd the doubtful strife;
  But bus'ness must be done.

Back in the dark, by Brompton park,
  He turn'd up through the Gore;
So slunk to Cambden house so high,
  All in his coach and four.

Meanwhile Duke Guise did fret and fume,
  A sight it was to see,
Benumb'd beneath the evening dew
  Under the greenwood tree.

Then, wet and weary, home he far'd,
  Sore mutt'ring all the way,
"The day I meet him, Nic. shall rue
  The cudgel of that day.

Mean time on every pissing-post
  Paste we this recreant's name,
So that each passer by shall read
  And piss against the same."

Now God preserve our gracious king,
  And grant his nobles all
May learn this lesson from Duke Nic.,
  That "pride will have a fall."

FRAGMENT OF A SATIRE.*

If meagre Gildon draw his venal quill,
I wish the man a dinner, and sit still:
If dreadful Dennis raves in furious fret,
I'll answer Dennis, when I am in debt.
'Tis hunger, and not malice, makes them print;
And who'll wage war with Bedlam or the Mint.†
Should some more sober critics come abroad,
If wrong, I smile; if right, I kiss the rod.
Pains, reading, study, are their just pretence;
And all they want is spirit, taste, and sense.
Commas and points they set exactly right;
And 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite:
Yet ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd those ribalds,
From slashing Bentley‡ down to piddling Tibalds,

* Thus was this Poem originally entitled, in the "Miscellanies," published by Swift and Pope in 1727. It was afterward inserted, 1734-5, with many material alterations, in Mr. Pope's Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, being the Prologue to the Satires. N.

† The unexpected turn in the second line of each of these three couplets, contains as cutting and bitter strokes of satire as, perhaps, can be written. It is with difficulty we can forgive our author for upbraiding these wretched scribblers for their poverty and distresses, if we do not keep in our minds the grossly abusive pamphlets they published; and, even allowing this circumstance, we ought to separate rancour from reproof:

"Cur tam crudeles optavit sumere pœnas?"

Dr. Warton.

‡ This great man, with all his faults, deserved to be put into better company. Warburton.

Swift imbibed from Sir William Temple, and Pope from Swift, an inveterate and unreasonable aversion and contempt for Bentley; but I have been informed, that there was still an additional cause for Pope's resentment: that Atterbury, being in company with Bentley and Pope, insisted on knowing the Doctor's opinion of the English Homer; and that, being earnestly pressed to declare his sentiments freely, he said, "The verses are good verses; but the work is not Homer,

Who thinks he reads when he but scans and spells;
A word catcher that lives on syllables.
Yet e'en this creature may some notice claim,
Wrapt round and sanctified with Shakspeare's name.*
Pretty! in amber to observe the forms
Of hairs, or straws, or dirt, or grubs, or worms!
The thing, we know, is neither rich nor rare;
And wonder how the devil it got there.
Are others angry? I excuse them too:
Well may they rage; I gave them but their due.
Each man's true merit 'tis not hard to find;
But each man's secret standard in his mind,
That casting-weight pride adds to emptiness,
This who can gratify? for who can guess?
The wretch,† who pilfer'd pastorals renown,
Who turns a Persian tale‡ for half a crown,
Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from hardbound brains six lines a year:

it is Spondanus." It may however be observed, in favour of Pope, that Dr. Clarke, whose critical exactness is well known, has not been able to point out above three or four mistakes in the sense throughout the whole Iliad. Dr. Warton.

* This couplet was afterward thus altered:

"E'en such small critics some regard may claim,
Preserv'd in Milton's or in Shakspeare's name." N.

† Philips, certainly not a very animated or first-rate writer, yet appears not to deserve quite so much contempt; if we look at his first and fifth pastoral, &c. &c. and above all, his pleasing tragedy of "The Distressed Mother." The secret grounds of Philips's malignity to Pope, are said to have been the ridicule and laughter he met with from the Hanover club, of which he was secretary, for mistaking the incomparable ironical paper in the Guardian, No. 40, which was written by Pope, for a serious criticism on pastoral poetry. The learned Heyne also mistook this irony. Dr. Warton.

‡ Ambrose Philips translated a book, called, "Persian Tales," a book full of fancy and imagination. Pope.

In sense still wanting, tho' he lives on theft,
Steals much, spends little, yet has nothing left.
Johnson,* who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning:
And he, whose fustain 's so sublimely bad,
It is not poetry but prose run mad;†
Should modest Satire bid all these translate,
And own that nine such poets make a Tate;
How would they fume, and stamp, and roar, and chafe!
How would they swear not CONGREVE'S‡ self was safe!
Peace to all such! but were there one whose fires
Apollo kindled, and fair Fame inspires:
Blest with each talent and each art to please,
And born to write, converse, and live with ease:
Should such a man, too fond to rule alone,
Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne;
View him with scornful, yet with fearful eyes,
And hate for arts that caus'd himself to rise;
Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer:
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike;
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend:
Dreading e'en fools by flatterers besieg'd,
And so obliging, that he ne'er oblig'd;
Who, if two wits on rival themes contest,
Approves of each, but likes the worst the best;
Like Cato, gives his little senate laws,
And sits attentive to his own applause;

* Author of the Victim, and Cobler of Preston. H.

† Verse of Dr. Ev. H.

‡ Thus it originally stood in the "Miscellanies," though the name was afterward altered to "Addison;" a circumstance not noticed by the learned commentators upon Pope. N.

While Wits and Templars ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise—
What pity, Heaven! if such a man there be;
Who would not weep, if ADDISON* were he!

MACER.

FIRST PRINTED IN 1727.

WHEN simple Macer,† now of high renown,
First sought a poet's fortune in the town;
'Twas all th' ambition his great soul could feel,
To wear red stockings,‡ and to dine with Steele.
Some ends of verse his betters might afford,
And gave the harmless fellow a good word.
Set up with these, he ventur'd on the town,
And in a borrow'd play outdid poor Crown.
There he stopt short, nor since has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the most of little;
Like stunted hidebound trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot.

* Thus also originally stood this concluding line, in which it is well known the name was altered to *Atticus*; a circumstance which has occasioned a considerable controversy, too long to be here introduced; but for which the curious reader is referred to the second volume of the Biographia Britannica; to Bishop Hurd's Life of Bishop Warburton; and to the Notes of Dr. Warton, in his edition of Pope, 1797, vol. iv. p. 34. N.

† Said to be the character of James Moore Smyth, author of "The Rival Modes, a comedy, in 1726." He pilfered verses from Pope; and joined in a political paper with the duke of Wharton, called, "The Inquisitor," written with such violence against government, that he was soon obliged to drop it. Dr. WARTON.

‡ I remember old Demoivre told me, about fifty years ago, that all he remembered of Corneille was, that he had seen him in red stockings at the theatre. Dr. WARTON.

Now he begs verse,* and what he gets commends,
Not of the wits his foes, but fools his friends.
So some coarse country wench, almost decay'd,
Trudges to town, and first turns chambermaid:
Aukward and supple each devoir to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a day;
Thought wond'rous honest, tho' of mean degree,
And strangely lik'd for her simplicity:
In a translated suit then tries the town,
With borrow'd pins, and patches not her own;
But just endur'd the winter she began,
And in four months a batter'd harridan.
Now nothing's left; but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To bawd for others, and go shares with punk.

SYLVIA,† A FRAGMENT.

SYLVIA my heart in wondrous wise alarm'd,
Aw'd without sense, and without beauty charm'd:
But some odd graces and some flights she had,
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad:
Her tongue still ran on credit from her eyes,
More pert than witty, more a wit than wise:
Good nature, she declar'd it, was her scorn,
Tho' 'twas by that alone she could be borne:
Affronting all, yet fond of a good name;
A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame:

* He requested, by public advertisements, the aid of the ingenious, to make up a Miscellany, in 1713. H.

† This fragment was, with some variation, introduced by Mr. Pope into the second of his moral essays, "Of the Characters of Women." N.

Now coy, and studious in no point to fall,
Now all agog for D——y at a ball:
Now deep in Taylor, and the Book of Martyrs,
Now drinking citron with his grace and Chartres.
Men, some to bus'ness, some to pleasure take;
But ev'ry woman's in her soul a rake.
Frail fev'rish sex! their fit now chills, now burns:
Atheism and superstition rule by turns;
And a mere heathen in the carnal part,
Is still a sad good Christian at her heart.*

IMPROMPTU.

TO LADY WINCHELSEA.

OCCASIONED BY FOUR SATIRICAL VERSES ON WOMEN WITS, IN THE RAPE OF THE LOCK.

In vain you boast poetic names of yore,
And cite those Sapphoes we admire no more:
Fate doom'd the fall of every female wit;
But doom'd it then, when first Ardelia writ.
Of all examples by the world confest,
I knew Ardelia could not quote the best;
Who, like her mistress on Britannia's throne,
Fights and subdues in quarrels not her own.
To write their praise you but in vain essay;
E'en while you write, you take that praise away:
Light to the stars the sun does thus restore,
But shines himself till they are seen no more.

* I have been informed, on good authority, that this character was designed for the then duchess of Hamilton. Dr. Warton.

EPIGRAM.

A BISHOP by his neighbours hated
Has cause to wish himself translated;
But why should Hough desire translation,
Lov'd and esteem'd by all the nation?
Yet, if it be the old man's case,
I'll lay my life I know the place:
'Tis where God sent some that adore him,
And whither Enoch went before him.

TO MRS. MARTHA BLOUNT.

SENT ON HER BIRTH-DAY, JUNE 15.

O, BE thou blest with all that Heaven can send,
Long health, long youth, long pleasure, and a friend!
Not with those toys the female race admire,
Riches that vex, and vanities that tire;
Not as the world its petty slaves rewards,
A youth of frolicks, an old age of cards;
Fair to no purpose, artful to no end;
Young without lovers, old without a friend;
A fop their passion, but their prize a sot;
Alive, ridiculous; and dead, forgot!

Let joy or ease, let affluence or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face:
Let day improve on day, and year on year,
Without a pain, a trouble, or a fear;

Till Death unfelt that tender frame destroy,
In some soft dream, or ecstasy of joy;
Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come!

SONG.

BY A PERSON OF QUALITY.[a]

I said to my heart, between sleeping and waking,
Thou wild thing, that always art leaping or aching,
What black, brown, or fair, in what clime, in what na-
tion,
By turns has not taught thee a pit-a-pat-ation?

Thus accus'd, the wild thing gave this sober reply:
See the heart without motion, tho' Celia pass by!
Not the beauty she has, or the wit that she borrows,
Gives the eye any joys, or the heart any sorrows.

When our Sappho appears, she whose wit 's so refin'd,
I am forc'd to applaud with the rest of mankind;
Whatever she says, is with spirit and fire;
I v'ry word I attend; but I only admire.

Prudentia as vainly would put in her claim,
Ever gazing on Heaven, tho' man is her aim:
'Tis love, not devotion, that turns up her eyes:
Those stars of this world are too good for the skies.

But Chloe so lively, so easy, so fair,
Her wit so genteel, without art, without care;

[a] The earl of Peterborough. H.

When she comes in my way, the motion, the pain,
The leapings, the achings, return all again.

O wonderful creature! a woman of reason!
Never grave out of pride, never gay out of season!
When so easy to guess who this angel should be,
Would one think Mrs. Howard ne'er dreamt it was
she?

BALLAD.

Of all the girls that e'er were seen,
There's none so fine as Nelly,
For charming face and shape and mien,
And what's not fit to tell ye:
Oh! the turn'd neck, and smooth white skin
Of lovely dearest Nelly!
For many a swain it well had been
Had she ne'er pass'd by Calais.

For when, as Nelly came to France
(Invited by her cousins)
Across the Thuilleries each glance
Kill'd Frenchmen by whole dozens;
The king, as he at dinner sat,
Did beckon to his hussar,
And bid him bring his tabby cat,
For charming Nell to buss her.

The ladies were with rage provok'd
To see her so respected:
The men look'd arch, as Nelly strok'd,
And puss her tail erected.

But not a man did look employ,
Except on pretty Nelly,
Then said the duke *de Villeroy*,
Ah! qu'elle est bien jolie!

But who's that grave philosopher,
That carefully looks a'ter?
By his concern it should appear,
The fair one is his daughter.
Ma foy! (quoth then a courtier sly)
He on his child does leer too;
I wish he has no mind to try
What some papas will here do.

The courtiers all with one accord
Broke out in Nelly's praises,
Admir'd her *rose*, and *lys sans farde*
(Which are your *termes francoises.*)
Then might you see a painted ring
Of dames that stood by Nelly:
She, like the pride of all the spring,
And they like *fleurs de palais.*

In Marli's gardens, and St. Clou,
I saw this charming Nelly,
Where shameless nymphs, expos'd to view
Stand naked in each alley:
But Venus had a brazen face,
Both at Versailles and Meudon,
Or else she had resign'd her place,
And left the stone she stood on.

Were Nelly's figure mounted there,
'Twould put down all th' Italian:

Lord! how those foreigners would stare!
But I should turn Pygmalion;
For, spite of lips, and eyes, and mien,
Me nothing can delight so,
As does that part that lies between
Her left toe and her right toe.

ODE FOR MUSIC.

ON THE LONGITUDE.

RECITATIVO.

The longitude miss'd on
By wicked Will Whiston;
And not better hit on
By good master Ditton.

RITORNELLO.

So Ditton and Whiston
May both be bep-st on;
And Whiston and Ditton
May both be besh-t on.

Sing Ditton,
Besh-t on;
And Whiston,
Bep-st on.

Sing Ditton and Whiston,
And Whiston and Ditton,

Besh-t and bep-st on,
Bep-st and besh-t on.

DA CAPO.

EPIGRAM

ON THE FEUDS ABOUT HANDEL AND BONONCINI.

STRANGE! all this difference should be
'Twixt Tweedle-DUM and Tweedle-DEE!

ON MRS. TOFTS.*

So bright is thy beauty, so charming thy song,
As had drawn both the beasts and their Orpheus along:
But such is thy av'rice, and such is thy pride,
That the beasts must have starv'd, and the poet have died.

* Mrs. Tofts was the daughter of a person in the family of Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury. She lived at the introduction of the opera into this kingdom, and sang in company with Nicolini; but, being ignorant of Italian, chanted her recitative in English, in answer to his Italian: but the charms of their voices overcame this absurdity. Her character may be collected from the above epigram. She retired from England, and died at Venice about the year 1760. N.

TWO OR THREE:

OR, A RECEIPT TO MAKE A CUCKOLD.

Two or three visits, and two or three bows,
Two or three civil things, two or three vows,
Two or three kisses, with two or three sighs,
Two or three JESUSES and LET-ME-DIES,
Two or three squeezes, or two or three towzes,
(With two or three thousand pound lost at their houses)
Can never fail cuckolding two or three spouses.

EPIGRAM.

IN A MAID OF HONOUR'S PRAYER BOOK.

WHEN Israel's daughters mourn'd their past offences,
They dealt in sackcloth, and turn'd cinder-wenches:
But Richmond's fair ones never spoil their locks;
They use white powder, and wear Holland smocks.
O comely church! where females find clean linen
As decent to repent in, as to sin in.

THE BALANCE OF EUROPE.

Now Europe's balanc'd, neither side prevails;
For nothing's left in either of the scales.

A PANEGYRICAL EPISTLE

TO MR. THOMAS SNOW,

GOLDSMITH, NEAR TEMPLE BAR;

*Occasioned by his buying and selling the third South Sea Subscriptions, taken in by the Directors at One Thousand per cent.**

Disdain not, Snow, my humble verse to hear,
Stick thy black pen awhile behind thy ear.
Whether thy counter shine with sums untold,
And thy wide-grasping hand grows black with gold;
Whether thy mien erect, and sable locks,
In crowds of brokers overawe the stocks;
Suspend the worldly business of the day,
And, to enrich thy mind, attend my lay.
O thou, whose penetrative wisdom found
The South Sea rocks and shelves, where thousands drown'd!
When credit sunk, and commerce gasping lay,
Thou stood'st: no bill was sent unpaid away.

* In the year 1720, the South Sea company, under pretence of paying the public debt, obtained an act of parliament for enlarging their capital, by taking into it all the debts of the nation, incurred before the year 1716, amounting to 31,664,551*l.* Part of this sum was subscribed into their capital at three subscriptions: the first at 300*l.* per cent. the second at 400*l.* and a third at 1000*l.* Such was the infatuation of the time, that these subscriptions were bought and sold at exorbitant premiums; so that 100*l.* South Sea stock, subscribed at 1000*l.* was sold for 1200*l.* in Exchange alley. H.

When not a guinea chink'd on Martin's* boards,
And Atwill's* self was drain'd of all his hoards,
Thou stood'st; an Indian king in size and hue!
Thy unexhausted shop was our Peru.
Why did 'Change alley waste thy precious hours
Among the fools who gap'd for golden show'rs?
No wonder, if we find some poets there,
Who live on fancy, and can feed on air;
No wonder, they were caught by South Sea schemes,
Who ne'er enjoy'd a guinea, but in dreams;
No wonder, they their third subscriptions sold
For millions of imaginary gold;
No wonder that their fancies wild can frame
Strange reasons, that a thing is still the same,
Tho' chang'd throughout in substance and in name.
But you (whose judgment scorns poetic flights)
With contracts furnish boys for paper kites.
Let vulture Hopkins stretch his rusty throat,
Who ruins thousands for a single groat:
I know thou scorn'st his mean, his sordid mind;
Nor with ideal debts wouldst plague mankind.
Madmen alone their empty dreams pursue,
And still believe the fleeting vision true?
They sell the treasures which their slumbers find,
Then wake, and fancy all the world in debt.
If to instruct thee all my reasons fail,
Yet be diverted by this moral tale.
Through fam'd Moorfields extends a spacious seat,
Where mortals of exalted wit retreat;
Where, wrapt in contemplation and in straw,
The wiser few from the mad world withdraw.
There in full opulence a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt:

* Names of eminent goldsmiths. H.

His sideboard glitter'd with imagin'd plate,
And his proud fancy held a vast estate.
  As on a time he pass'd the vacant hours
In raising piles of straw and twisted bow'rs,
A poet enter'd, of the neighbouring cell,
And with fix'd eye observ'd the structure well:
A sharpen'd skew'r 'cross his bare shoulders bound
A tatter'd rug, which dragg'd upon the ground.
The banker cried, "Behold my castle walls,
My statues, gardens, fountains, and canals,
With land of more than twenty acres round!
All these I sell thee for ten thousand pound."
The bard with wonder the cheap purchase saw,
So sign'd the contract (as ordains the law.)
The banker's brain was cool'd: the mist grew clear:
The visionary scene was lost in air.
He now the vanish'd prospect understood,
And fear'd the fancied bargain was not good:
Yet loth the sum entire should be destroy'd,
"Give me a penny, and thy contract's void."
The startled bard with eye indignant frown'd:
"Shall I, ye gods," he cries, "my debts compound!"
So saying, from his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes;
With just resentment flings it on the ground;
"There, take my tally of ten thousand pound."*

* Charles II, having borrowed a considerable sum, gave tallies, as a security for the repayment; but, soon after shutting up the Exchequer, these tallies were as much reduced from their original value, as the South Sea had exceeded it. H.

A BALLAD ON QUADRILLE.*

WRITTEN BY MR. CONGREVE.

I.

When, as Corruption hence did go,
And left the nation free;
When Ay said Ay, and No said No,
Without a place or fee:
Then Satan, thinking things went ill,
Sent forth his spirit, call'd Quadrille,
Quadrille, Quadrille, &c.

II.

Kings, queens, and knaves made up his pack,
And four fair suits he wore:
His troops they are with red and black
All blotch'd and spotted o'er:
And ev'ry house go where you will,
Is haunted by the imp Quadrille, &c.

III.

Sure cards he has for ev'ry thing,
Which well court-cards they name:
And, statesmen like, calls in the king,
To help out a bad game:
But, if the parties manage ill,
The king is forc'd to loose Codille, &c.

IV.

When two and two were met of old,
Though they ne'er meant to marry,

* On the subject of this ballad, see a letter from Dr. Arbuthn Dean Swift, dated Nov. 8, 1726. N.

They were in Cupid's books enroll'd,
And call'd a party *quarree*:
But now, meet when and where you will,
A party *quarree* is Quadrille, &c.

V.

The commoner, and knight, the peer,
Men of all ranks and fame,
Leave to their wives the only care,
To propagate their name;
And well that duty they fulfil,
When the good husband's at Quadrille, &c.

VI.

When patients lie in piteous case,
In comes th' apothecary;
And to the doctor cries, alas!
Non debes quadrillare.
The patient dies without a pill,
For why? the doctor's at Quadrille, &c.

VII.

Should France and Spain again grow loud,
The Muscovite grow louder;
Britain, to curb her neighbours proud,
Would want both ball and powder;
Must want both sword and gun to kill;
For why? the gen'ral's at Quadrille, &c.

VIII.

The king of late drew forth his sword
(Thank God 'twas not in wrath)
And made of many a 'squire and lord
An unwash'd knight of Bath:
What are their feats of arms and skill?
They're but nine parties at Quadrille, &c.

IX.

A party late at Cambray met,
Which drew all Europe's eyes;
'Twas call'd in Post Boy and Gazette
The quadruple Allies;
But somebody took something ill,
So broke this party at Quadrille, &c.

X.

And now, God save this noble realm,
And God save eke Hanover;
And God save those who hold the helm
When as the king goes over:
But let the king go where he will,
His subjects must play at Quadrille,
Quadrille, Quadrille, &c.

MOLLY MOG:

OR, THE FAIR MAID OF THE INN.*

Says my uncle, I pray you discover
What hath been the cause of your woes,
Why you pine and you whine like a lover:
I've seen Molly Mog of the Rose.

O nephew! your grief is but folly;
In town you may find better prog;
Half a crown there will get you a Molly,
A Molly much better than Mog.

* The Rose inn, at Ockingham in Berkshire. H.

I know that by wits 'tis recited,
That women at best are a clog:
But I'm not so easily frighted;
From loving my sweet Molly Mog.

The schoolboy's delight is a play-day;
The schoolmaster's joy is to flog;
The milkmaid's delight is on Mayday;
But mine is on sweet Molly Mog.

Will-o'wisp leads the traveller a gadding
Thro' ditch, and thro' quagmire and bog:
But no light can set me a madding,
Like the eyes of my sweet Molly Mog.

For guineas in other men's breeches
Your gamesters will palm and will cog:
But I envy them none of their riches,
So I may win sweet Molly Mog.

The heart, when half wounded, is changing,
It here and there leaps like a frog:
But my heart can never be ranging,
'Tis so fix'd upon sweet Molly Mog.

Who follows all ladies of pleasure,
In pleasure is thought but a hog:
All the sex cannot give so good measure
Of joys, as my sweet Molly Mog.

I feel I'm in love to distraction,
My senses all lost in a fog;
And nothing can give satisfaction
But thinking of sweet Molly Mog.

A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid, and gives me a jog;
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but sweet Molly Mog.

If I would not give up the three Graces,
I wish I were hang'd like a dog,
And at court all the drawing-room faces,
For a glance of my sweet Molly Mog.

Those faces want nature and spirit,
And seem as cut out of a log:
Juno, Venus, and Pallas's merit
Unite in my sweet Molly Mog.

Those who toast all the family royal
In bumpers of hogan and nog,
Have hearts not more true or more loyal
Than mine to my sweet Molly Mog.

Were Virgil alive with his Phyllis,
And writing another eclogue:
Both his Phyllis and fair Amaryllis
He'd give up for sweet Molly Mog.

When she smiles on each guest, like her liquor,
Then jealousy sets me agog;
To be sure she's a bit for the vicar,
And so I shall lose Molly Mog.

A NEW SONG OF NEW SIMILIES.

My passion is as mustard strong;
I sit all sober sad,
Drunk as a piper all day long,
Or like a March hare mad.

Round as a hoop the bumpers flow;
I drink, yet can't forget her;
For, though as drunk as David's sow,
I love her still the better.

Pert as a pearmonger I'd be,
If Molly were but kind;
Cool as a cucumber could see
The rest of womankind.

Like a stuck pig I gaping stare,
And eye her o'er and o'er;
Lean as a rake with sighs and care,
Sleek as a mouse before.

Plump as a partridge was I known,
And soft as silk my skin;
My cheeks as fat as butter grown;
But as a groat now thin!

I, melancholy as a cat,
Am kept awake to peep;
But she, insensible of that,
Sound as a top can sleep.

Hard is her heart as flint or stone;
She laughs to see me pale;

And merry as a grig is grown,
And brisk as bottled ale.

The God of Love, at her approach,
Is busy as a bee!
Hearts sound as any bell or roach
Are smit, and sigh like me.

Ah me! as thick as hops or hail,
The fine men crowd about her:
But soon as dead as a door-nail
Shall I be, if without her.

Strait as my leg her shape appears;
O were we join'd together!
My heart would be scotfree from cares,
And lighter than a feather.

As fine as fivepence is her mien;
No drum was ever tighter;
Her glance is as the razor keen,
And not the sun is brighter.

As soft as pap her kisses are:
Methinks I taste them yet;
Brown as a berry is her hair,
Her eyes as black as jet.

As smooth as glass, as white as curds,
Her pretty hand invites;
Sharp as a needle are her words;
Her wit like pepper bites.

Brisk as a body-louse she trips,
Clean as a penny drest:

Sweet as a rose her breath and lips,
Round as the globe her breast.

Full as an egg was I with glee,
And happy as a king:
Good Lord! how all men envied me!
She lov'd me any thing.

But, false as Hell, she, like the wind,
Chang'd as her sex must do;
Though seeming as the turtle kind,
And like the gospel true.

If I and Molly could agree,
Let who would take Peru!
Great as an emp'ror should I be,
And richer than a Jew.

Till you grow tender as a chick,
I'm dull as any post:
Let us like burs together stick,
And warm as any toast.

You'll know me truer than a die,
And wish me better sped,
Flat as a flounder when I lie,
And as a herring dead.

Sure as a gun she'll drop a tear,
And sigh, perhaps, and wish,
When I am rotten as a pear,
And mute as any fish.

NEWGATE'S GARLAND:

Being a new Ballad, showing how Mr. Jonathan Wilds' Throat was cut from Ear to Ear, with a Penknife, by Mr. Blake, *alias* Blueskin, the bold Highwayman, as he stood at his Trial in the Old Bailey, 1725.

TO THE TUNE OF THE CUTPURSE.

I.

Ye gallants of Newgate, whose fingers are nice
In diving in pockets, or cogging of dice;
Ye sharpers so rich, who can buy off the noose,
Ye honester poor rogues, who die in your shoes,
Attend and draw near,
Good news ye shall hear,
How Jonathan's throat was cut from ear to ear,
How Blueskin's sharp penknife hath set you at ease,
And ev'ry man round me may rob, if he please.

II.

When to the Old Bailey this Blueskin was led,
He held up his hand; his indictment was read;
Loud rattled his chains: near him Jonathan stood;
For full forty pounds was the price of his blood.
Then, hopeless of life,
He drew his penknife,
And made a sad widow of Jonathan's wife.
But forty pounds paid her, her grief shall appease,
And ev'ry man round me may rob, if he please.

III.

Some say there are courtiers of highest renown,
Who steal the king's gold, and leave him but a crown:
Some say there are peers and parliament men,
Who meet once a year to rob courtiers again.
Let them all take their swing,
To pillage the king,
And get a blue riband instead of a string.
Now Blueskin's sharp penknife hath set you at ease,
And ev'ry man round me may rob, if he please.

IV.

Knaves, of old, to hide guilt by their cunning inventions,
Call'd briberies grants, and plain robberies pensions:
Physicians and lawyers (who take their degrees
To be learned rogues) call'd their pilfering fees.
Since this happy day
Now ev'ry man may
Rob (as safe as in office) upon the highway.
For Blueskin's sharp penknife hath set you at ease,
And ev'ry man round me may rob, if he please.

V.

Some cheat in the Customs, some rob the Excise:
But he who robs both is esteemed most wise.
Churchwardens too prudent to hazard the halter,
As yet only venture to steal from the altar.
But now, to get gold,
They may be more bold,
And rob on the highway since Jonathan's cold:
For Blueskin's sharp penknife hath set you at ease,
And ev'ry man round me may rob, if he please.

VI.

Some by public revenues, which pass'd thro' their hands,
Have purchas'd clean houses, and bought dirty lands:
Some to steal from a charity think it no sin,
Which at home (says the proverb) does always begin.
But if ever you be
Assign'd a trustee,
Treat not orphans like masters of the Chancery;
But take the highway, and more honestly seize;
For ev'ry man round me may rob, if he please.

VII.

What a pother has here been with Wood and his brass,
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass!
The patent is good, and the precedent's old,
For Diomede changed his copper for gold:
But, if Ireland despise
The new halfpennies,
With more safety to rob on the road I advise:
For Blueskin's sharp penknife hath set you at ease,
And ev'ry man round me may rob, if he please.

STREPHON AND FLAVIA.

With ev'ry lady in the land
Soft Strephon kept a pother:
One year he languish'd for one hand,
And next year for the other.

Yet, when his love the shepherd told
To Flavia fair and coy,
Reserv'd, demure, than snow more cold,
She scorn'd the gentle boy.

Late at a ball he own'd his pain:
She blush'd, and frown'd, and swore,
With all the marks of high disdain,
She'd never hear him more.

The swain persisted still to pray,
The nymph still to deny;
At last she vow'd she would not stay;
He swore she should not fly.

Enrag'd, she call'd her footman straight,
And rush'd from out the room,
Drove to her lodging, lock'd the gate,
And lay with Ralph at home.

THE QUIDNUNCKIS:

A TALE OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF THE DUKE REGENT OF FRANCE.

How vain are mortal man's endeavours!
(Said, at dame Elleot's,* master Travers)
Good Orleans dead; in truth 'tis hard:
O! may all statesmen die prepar'd!
I do foresee (and for foreseeing
He equals any man in being)
The army ne'er can be disbanded.
—I wish the king were safely landed.
Ah friends! great changes threat the land!
All France and England at a stand!
There's Meroweis—mark! strange work!
And there's the czar, and there's the Turk—

* Coffeehouse, near St. James's. H.

The pope——an India merchant by
Cut short the speech with this reply:
All at a stand? you see great changes?
Ah, sir! you never saw the Ganges:
There dwells the nation of Quidnunckis
(So Monomotapa calls monkeys:)
On either bank, from bough to bough,
They meet and chat (as we may now:)
Whispers go round, they grin, they shrug:
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug;
And, just as chance or whim provoke them,
They either bite their friends, or stroke them.
There have I seen some active prig,
To show his parts, bestride a twig:
Lord! how the chatt'ring tribe admire
Not that he's wiser, but he's higher:
All long to try the vent'rous thing
(For pow'r is but to have one's swing.)
From side to side he springs, he spurns,
And bangs his foes and friends by turns.
Thus, as in giddy freaks he bounces,
Crack goes the twig, and in he flounces!
Down the swift stream the wretch is borne;
Never, ah never, to return!
Z——ds! what a fall had our dear brother?
"*Morbleu!*" cries one; and "damme," t'other.
The nation gives a gen'ral screech;
None cocks his tail, none claws his breech:
Each trembles for the public weal,
And for a while forgets to steal.
A while all eyes, intent and steady,
Pursue him whirling down the eddy:
But, out of mind when out of view,
Some other mounts the twig anew:

And bus'ness, on each monkey shore,
Runs the same track it ran before.

AY AND NO.

A FABLE.

In fable all things hold discourse;
Then words, no doubt, must talk of course.
Once on a time, near Channel row,*
Two hostile adverbs, Ay and No,
Were hastening to the field of fight,
And front to front stood opposite.
Before each gen'ral join'd the van,
Ay, the more courteous knight, began.
Stop, peevish particle, beware!
I'm told you are not such a bear,
But sometimes yield, when offer'd fair:
Suffer you folks a while to tattle;
'Tis we who must decide the battle.
Whene'er we war on yonder stage
With various fate and equal rage,
The nation trembles at each blow,
That No gives Ay, and Ay gives No:
Yet, in expensive, long contention,
We gain nor office, grant, or pension:
Why then should kinsfolk quarrel thus?
(For two of you make one of us.†)
To some wise statesman let us go,
Where each his proper use may know:

* A dirty street, near the parliament house, Westminster. H.
† In English, two negatives make an affirmative. H.

He may admit two such commanders,
And make those wait who serv'd in Flanders.
Let's quarter on a great man's tongue,
A treasury lord, not master Young.
Obsequious at his high command,
Ay shall march forth to tax the land,
Impeachments No can best resist,
And Ay support the Civil List:
Ay, quick as Cæsar wins the day;
And No, like Fabius, by delay.
Sometimes, in mutual sly disguise,
Let Ayes seem Noes, and Noes seem Ayes;
Ayes be in courts denials meant,
And Noes in bishops give consent.
Thus Ay propos'd—and for reply
No for the first time answer'd Ay.
They parted with a thousand kisses,
And fight e'er since for pay, like Swisses.

THE LAMENTATION OF GLUMDALCLITCH FOR THE LOSS OF GRILDRIG.

A PASTORAL.

Soon as Glumdalclitch miss'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she blubber'd, and she tore her hair;
No British miss sincerer grief has known,
Her squirrel missing, or her sparrow flown.
She furl'd her sampler, and haul'd in her thread,
And stuck her needle into Grildrig's bed;
Then spread her hands, and with a bounce let fall
Her baby, like the giant in Guildhall.
In peals of thunder now she roars, and now,
She gently whimpers like a lowing cow:

Yet lovely in her sorrow still appears:
Her locks dishevell'd, and her flood of tears,
Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
When from the thatch drips fast a show'r of rain.
In vain she search'd each cranny of the house,
Each gaping chink, impervious to a mouse.
"Was it for this (she cried) with daily care
Within thy reach I set the vinegar,
And fill'd the cruet with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait supplied;
Where twin'd the silver eel around thy hook,
And all the little monsters of the brook!
Sure in that lake he dropt; my Grilly's drown'd!"
She dragg'd the cruet, but no Grildrig found.
"Vain is thy courage, Grilly, vain thy boast!
But little creatures enterprise the most.
Trembling I've seen thee dare the kitten's paw,
Nay, mix with children, as they play'd at taw,
Nor fear the marbles, as they bounding flew;
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you!
"Why did I trust thee with that giddy youth?
Who from a page can ever learn the truth?
Vers'd in court tricks, the money-loving boy
To some lord's daughter sold the living toy,
Or rent him limb from limb in cruel play,
As children tear the wings of flies away.
From place to place o'er Brobdingnag I'll roam,
Ah never will return, or bring thee home.
But who hath eyes to trace the passing wind?
How then thy fairy footsteps can I find?
Dost thou bewilder'd wander all alone
In the green thicket of a mossy stone;
Or, tumbled from the toadstool's slipp'ry round,
Perhaps, all maim'd, lie grov'ling on the ground?

Dost thou, embosom'd in the lovely rose,
Or, sunk within the peach's down, repose?
Within the kingcup if thy limbs are spread,
Or in the golden cowslip's velvet head,
O show me, Flora, 'midst those sweets, the flow'r
Where sleeps my Grildrig in his fragrant bow'r!
"But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves
On little females, and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy tiny spouse,
The baby playthings that adorn thy house,
Doors, windows, chimnies, and the spacious rooms,
Equal in size to cells of honeycombs:
Hast thou for these now ventur'd from the shore,
Thy bark a bean-shell, and a straw thine oar?
Or in thy box now bounding on the main,
Shall I ne'er bear thyself and house again?
And shall I set thee on my hand no more,
To see thee leap the lines, and traverse o'er
My spacious palm? of stature scarce a span,
Mimick the actions of a real man?
No more behold thee turn my watches key,
As seamen at a capstan anchors weigh?
How wert thou wont to walk with cautious tread;
A dish of tea, like milkpail, on thy head?
How chase the mite that bore thy cheese away,
And keep the rolling maggot at a bay!"
She said; but broken accents stopt her voice,
Soft as the speaking trumpet's mellow noise:
She sobb'd a storm, and wip'd her flowing eyes,
Which seem'd like two broad suns in misty skies.
O squander not thy grief! those tears command
To weep upon our cod in Newfoundland:
The plenteous pickle shall preserve the fish,
And Europe taste thy sorrows in a dish.

MARY GULLIVER TO CAPTAIN LEMUEL GULLIVER.

ARGUMENT.

The captain, some time after his return, being retired to Mr. Sympson's in the country, Mrs. Gulliver, apprehending from his late behaviour, some estrangement of his affections, writes him the following expostulating, soothing, and tenderly complaining epistle.

Welcome, thrice welcome to thy native place!
—What, touch me not? what, shun a wife's embrace?
Have I for this thy tedious absence borne,
And wak'd, and wish'd whole nights for thy return?
In five long years I took no second spouse;
What Redriff wife so long hath kept her vows?
Your eyes, your nose, inconstancy betray;
Your nose you stop, your eyes you turn away.
'Tis said, that thou should'st "cleave unto thy wife;"
Once thou didst cleave, and I could cleave for life.
Hear, and relent! hark, how thy children moan!
Be kind at least to these: they are thy own:
Be bold, and count them all; secure to find
The honest number that you left behind.
See how they pat thee with their pretty paws:
Why start you? are they snakes? or have they claws?
Thy christian seed, our mutual flesh and bone:
Be kind at least to these; they are thy own.
Biddel,* like thee, might farthest India rove;
He chang'd his country, but retain'd his love.
There's captain Pennel,* absent half his life,
Comes back, and is the kinder to his wife,

* Names of the sea captains mentioned in Gulliver's Travels. H.

Yet Pennel's wife is brown, compar'd to me:
And Mrs. Biddel sure is fifty-three.
Not touch me! never neighbour call'd me slut:
Was Flimnap's dame more sweet in Lilliput?
I've no red hair to breathe an odious fume;
At least thy consort's cleaner than thy groom.
Why then that dirty stable boy thy care?
What mean those visits to the sorrel mare:
Say, by what witchcraft, or what demon led,
Preferr'st thou litter to the marriage bed?
Some say, the devil himself is in that mare:
If so, our Dean shall drive him forth by pray'r.
Some think you mad, some think you are possest,
That Bedlam and clean straw will suit you best.
Vain means, alas, this frenzy to appease!
That straw, that straw, would heighten the disease.
My bed (the scene of all our former joys,
Witness two lovely girls, two lovely boys)
Alone I press: in dreams I call my dear,
I stretch my hand; no Gulliver is there!
I wake, I rise, and, shiv'ring with the frost,
Search all the house; my Gulliver is lost!
Forth in the street I rush with frantic cries;
The windows open, all the neighbours rise;
"Where sleeps my Gulliver? O tell me where!"
The neighbours answer, "With the sorrel mare."
At early morn I to the market haste
(Studious in ev'ry thing to please thy taste)
A curious fowl and 'sparagus I chose
(For I remember you were fond of those)
Three shillings cost the first, the last seven groats;
Sullen you turn from both, and call for oats.
Others bring goods and treasure to their houses,
Something to deck their pretty babes and spouses:

My only token was a cup like horn,
That's made of nothing but a lady's corn.
Tis not for that I grieve; no, 'tis to see
The groom and sorrel mare preferr'd to me!
  These, for some moments when you deign to quit,
And at due distance, sweet discourse admit,
Tis all my pleasure thy past toil to know;
For pleas'd remembrance builds delight on wo.
At every danger pants thy consort's breast,
And gaping infants squall to hear the rest.
How did I tremble, when by thousands bound,
I saw thee stretch'd on Lilliputian ground!
When scaling armies climb'd up every part,
Each step they trod I felt upon my heart.
But when thy torrent quench'd the dreadful blaze,
King, queen, and nation staring with amaze,
Full in my view how all my husband came!
And what extinguish'd theirs, increas'd my flame.
Those spectacles, ordain'd thine eyes to save,
Were once my present; love that armour gave.
How did I mourn at Bolgolam's decree!
For, when he sign'd thy death, he sentenc'd me.
  When folks might see thee all the country round
For sixpence, I'd have given a thousand pound.
Lord! when the giant babe that head of thine
Got in his mouth my heart was up in mine!
When in the marrow-bone I see thee ramm'd,
Or on the house-top by the monkey cramm'd,
The piteous images renew my pain,
And all thy dangers I weep o'er again.
But on the maiden's nipple when you rid,
Pray heaven 'twas all a wanton maiden did!
Glumdalclitch too!—with thee I mourn her case:
Heaven guard the gentle girl from all disgrace!

O may the king that one neglect forgive,
And pardon her the fault by which I live!
Was there no other way to set him free?
My life, alas! I fear prov'd death to thee.

O teach me, dear, new words to speak my flame!
Teach me to woo thee by the best lov'd name!
Whether the style of Grildrig please thee most,
So call'd on Brobdingnag's stupendous coast,
When on the monarch's ample hand you sate,
And halloo'd in his ear intrigues of state;
Or Quinbus Flestrin more endearment brings,
When like a mountain you look'd down on kings:
If ducal Nardac, Lilliputian peer,
Or Glumglum's humbler title soothe thine ear:
Nay, would kind Jove my organs so dispose,
To hymn harmonious Houyhnhnm thro' the nose,
I'd call the Houyhnhnm, that high-sounding name;
Thy children's noses all should twang the same.
So might I find my loving spouse of course
Endued with all the virtues of a horse.

TO QUINBUS FLESTRIN, THE MAN-MOUNTAIN.

A LILLIPUTIAN ODE.

In amaze
Lost I gaze!
Can our eyes
Reach thy size?
May my lays
Swell with praise,

Worthy thee!
Worthy me!
Muse, inspire
All thy fire!
Bards of old
Of him told,
When they said
Atlas' head
Propp'd the skies:
See! and believe your eyes!
See him stride
Vallies wide,
Over woods,
Over floods!
When he treads,
Mountains' heads
Groan and shake:
Armies quake;
Lest his spurn
Overturn
Man and steed:
Troops take heed!
Left and right,
Speed your flight!
Lest a host
Beneath his foot be lost!
Turn'd aside
From his hide,
Safe from wound
Darts rebound.
From his nose
Clouds he blows:
When he speaks,
Thunder breaks!

When he eats,
Famine threats!
When he drinks,
Neptune shrinks!
Nigh thy ear,
In mid air,
On thy hand
Let me stand;
So shall I,
Lofty poet! touch the sky.

A GENTLE ECHO ON WOMAN.*

IN THE DORIC MANNER.

SHEPHERD.

ECHO, I ween, will in the woods reply,
And quaintly answer questions: shall I try?

ECHO. Try.

SHEPHERD.

What must we do our passion to express?

ECHO. Press.

SHEPHERD.

How shall I please her who ne'er lov'd before?

ECHO. Before.

SHEPHERD.

What most moves women when we them address?

ECHO. A dress.

* This writer seems to have been indebted either to Lord Sterling's Aurora, 4to. 1604; or to "The Hog hath lost its Pearl." See Mr Reed's Note in Dodsley's Old Plays, vol. vi. p. 426. N.

SHEPHERD.

Say, what can keep her chaste, whom I adore?

ECHO. A door.

SHEPHERD.

If music softens rocks, love tunes my lyre.

ECHO. Lyar.

SHEPHERD.

Then teach me, Echo, how shall I come by her?

ECHO. Buy her.

SHEPHERD.

When bought, no question, I shall be her dear?

ECHO. Her deer.

SHEPHERD.

But deer have horns: how must I keep her under?

ECHO. Keep her under.

SHEPHERD.

How shall I hold her, ne'er to part asunder?

ECHO. A—se under.

SHEPHERD.

But what can glad me, when she's laid on bier?

ECHO. Beer.

SHEPHERD.

What must I do, when woman will be kind?

ECHO. Be kind.

SHEPHERD.

What must I do, when woman will be cross?

ECHO. Be cross.

SHEPHERD.

Lord, what is she, that can so turn and wind?

ECHO. Wind.

SHEPHERD.

If she be wind, what stills her when she blows?

ECHO. Blows.

SHEPHERD.
But, if she bang again, still should I bang her?
ECHO. Bang her.
SHEPHERD.
Is there no way to moderate her anger?
ECHO. Hang her.
SHEPHERD.
Thanks, gentle Echo! right thy answers tell
What woman is, and how to guard her well.
ECHO. Guard her well.

EPITAPH.

HERE continueth to rot
The body of FRANCIS CHARTRES;
Who, with an INFLEXIBLE CONSTANCY,
and INIMITABLE UNIFORMITY of life,
PERSISTED,
In spite of AGE and INFIRMITIES,
In the practice of EVERY HUMAN VICE,
Excepting PRODIGALITY and HYPOCRISY:
His insatiable AVARICE exempted him from the first;
His matchless IMPUDENCE from the second.
Nor was he more singular in the undeviating pravity of
his manners, than successful in accumulating
WEALTH:
For, without TRADE OR PROFESSION,
Without TRUST of PUBLIC MONEY,
And without BRIBE-WORTHY SERVICE,
He acquired, or more properly created,
A MINISTERIAL ESTATE.

He was the only person of his time
Who could CHEAT without the mask of HONESTY;
Retain his primeval MEANNESS when possessed of
TEN THOUSAND a year;
And, having daily deserved the GIBBET for what he did,
Was at last condemned to it for what he could
not do.
O indignant reader!
Think not his life useless to mankind!
PROVIDENCE connived at his execrable designs,
To give to after ages a conspicuous PROOF and
EXAMPLE
Of how small estimation is EXORBITANT WEALTH in
the sight of
GOD,
By his bestowing it on the most UNWORTHY of
ALL MORTALS.

JOHANNES jacet hic Mirandula—cætera nôrunt
Et Tagus et Ganges—forsàn et Antipodes.

APPLIED TO F. C.

HERE Francis Chartres lies*—be civil!
The rest God knows—perhaps the Devil.

* Thus applied by Mr. Pope; "Here lies Lord Coningsby." H.

EPIGRAM.

PETER complains, that God has given
To his poor babe a life so short:
Consider, Peter, he's in Heaven;
'Tis good to have a friend at court.

ANOTHER.

You beat your pate, and fancy wit will come:
Knock as you please, there's nobody at home.

EPITAPH OF BY-WORDS.

HERE lies a round woman, who thought mighty odd
Ev'ry word she e'er heard in this church about God.
To convince her of God the good Dean did endeavour;
But still in her heart she held Nature more clever.
Tho' he talk'd much of virtue, her head always run
Upon something or other she found better fun:
For the dame, by her skill in affairs astronomical,
Imagin'd, to live in the clouds was but comical.
In this world she despis'd ev'ry soul she met here;
And now she's in t'other, she thinks it but queer.

EPIGRAM FROM THE FRENCH.

Sir, I admit your gen'ral rule,
That ev'ry poet is a fool:
But you yourself may serve to show it,
That every fool is not a poet.

EPITAPH.

Well then, poor G—— lies under ground!
So there's an end of honest Jack.
So little justice here he found,
'Tis ten to one he'll ne'er come back.

EPIGRAM.

ON THE TOASTS OF THE KIT-CAT CLUB. ANNO 1716.

Whence deathless KIT-CAT took its name,
Few critics can unriddle:
Some say from PASTRYCOOK it came,
And some, from CAT and FIDDLE.
From no trim beaux its name it boasts,
Gray statesmen, or green wits;
But from this pellmell pack of toasts
Of old CATS and young KITS.

TO A LADY,

WITH THE TEMPLE OF FAME.

WHAT's fame with men, by custom of the nation;
Is call'd, in women, only reputation:
About them both why keep we such a pother?
Part you with one, and I'll renounce the other.

VERSES

To be placed under the Picture of England's Arch Poet, [Sir Richard] Blackmore,] containing a complete Catalogue of his Works.

SEE who ne'er was or will be half read!
Who first sung Arthur,* then sung Alfred;†
Prais'd great Eliza‡ in God's anger,
Till all true Englishmen cried, Hang her!
Made William's virtues wipe the bare a—,
And hanged up Marlborough in arras:§
Then, hiss'd from earth, grew heavenly quite:
Made every reader curse the light;‖
Maul'd human wit, in one thick satire;**
Next in three books sent Human Nature;††
Undid Creation‡‡ at a jerk;
And of redemption§§ made damn'd work.

* Two heroic poems in folio, twenty books.
† An heroic poem, in twelve books.
‡ An heroic poem in folio, ten books.
§ Instructions to Vanderbank, a tapestry weaver.
‖ Hymn to the Light.
** Satire against Wit.
†† Of the Nature of Man.
‡‡ Creation, a poem, in seven books.
§§ The Redeemer, another heroic poem, in six books.

Then took his Muse, at once, and dipp'd her
Full in the middle of the Scripture:
What wonders there the man grown old did!
Sternhold himself he out-Sternholded;
Made David* seem so mad and freakish,
All thought him just what thought King Achish
No mortal read his Solomon,†
But judg'd R'oboam his own son.
Moses‡ he serv'd as Moses Pharaoh,
And Deborah as she Siserah;
Made Jeremy§ full sore to cry,
And Job‖ himself curse God and die.

What punishment all this must follow?
Shall Arthur use him like King Tollo?
Shall David as Uriah slay him?
Or dext'rous Deb'rah Sisarah him?
Or shall Eliza lay a plot
To treat him like her sister Scot?
Shall William dub his better end?**
Or Marlb'rough serve him like a friend?
No, none of these—Heav'n spare his life!
But send him, honest Job, thy wife.

* Translation of all the Psalms.
† Canticles and Ecclesiastes.
‡ Paraphrase of the Canticles of Moses and Deborah, &c.
§ The Lamentations.
‖ The whole book of Job, a poem, in folio.
** Kick him on the breech, not knight him on the shoulder.

BOUNCE TO FOP:

AN EPISTLE FROM A DOG AT TWICKENHAM TO A DOG AT COURT.

To thee, sweet Fop, these lines I send,
Who, though no spaniel, am a friend.
Though once my tail, in wanton play
Now frisking this and then that way,
Chanc'd with a touch of just the tip
To hurt your lady lapdog-ship:
Yet thence to think I'd bite your head off!
Sure, Bounce is one you never read of.
Fop! you can dance, and make a leg,
Can fetch and carry, cringe and beg,
And (what's the top of all your tricks)
Can stoop to pick up strings and sticks.
We country dogs love nobler sport,
And scorn the pranks of dogs at court.
Fie, naughty Fop! where'er you come,
To fart and piss about the room,
To lay your head in ev'ry lap,
And, when they think not of you—snap!
The worst that envy or that spite
E'er said of me, is, I can bite;
That idle gipsies, rogues in rags,
Who poke at me, can make no brags;
And that, to touse such things as flutter,
To honest Bounce is bread and butter.
While you, and ev'ry courtly fop,
Fawn on the devil for a chop,
I've the humanity to hate
A butcher, though he brings me meat;

And, let me tell you, have a nose
(Whatever stinking Fops suppose,)
That under cloth of gold or tissue
Can smell a plaster or an issue.
  Your pilf'ring lord, with simple pride,
May wear a picklock at his side;
My master wants no key of state,
For Bounce can keep his house and gate.
  When all such dogs have had their days,
As knavish Pams, and fawning Trays;
When pamper'd Cupid's, beastly Venis,
And motley, squinting Harlequinis,*
Shall lick no more their ladies br—,
But die of looseness, claps, or itch;
Fair Thames, from either echoing shore,
Shall hear and dread my manly roar.
  See Bounce, like Berecynthia crown'd
With thund'ring offspring all around;
Beneath, beside me, and at top,
A hundred sons, and not one fop!
  Before my children set your beef,
Not one true Bounce will be a thief!
Not one without permission feed
(Though some of J—n's hungry breed:)
But, whatsoe'er the father's race,
From me they suck a little grace:
While your fine whelps learn all to steal,
Bred up by hand on chick and veal.
  My eldest born resides not far,
Where shines great Strafford's glittering star;
My second (child of fortune!) waits
At Burlington's Palladian gates:
A third majestically stalks
(Happiest of dogs!) in Cobham's walks:

* Alii legunt *Harvequinis*.

One ushers friends to Bathurst's door;
One fawns, at Oxford's, on the poor.
  Nobles, whom arms or arts adorn,
Wait for my infants yet unborn.
None but a peer of wit and grace
Can hope a puppy of my race.
  And, O would fate the bliss decree
To mine (a bliss too great for me!)
That two my tallest sons might grace,
Attending each with stately pace,
Iulus' side, as erst Evander's,*
To keep off flatterers, spies and panders,
To let no noble slave come near
And scare Lord Fannys from his ear;
Then might a royal youth, and true,
Enjoy at least a friend—or two;
A treasure which, of royal kind,
Few but himself deserve to find.
  Then Bounce ('tis all that Bounce can crave)
Shall wag her tail within the grave,
And though no doctors, whig or tory ones,
Except the sect of Pythagoreans,
Have immortality assign'd
To any beast but Dryden's hind:†
Yet master Pope, whom Truth and Sense
Shall call their friend some ages hence,
Though now on loftier themes he sings,
Than to bestow a word on kings,
Has sworn by Styx, the poet's oath,
And dread of dogs and poets both,
Man and his works he'll soon renounce,
And roar in numbers worthy Bounce.

* Virgil, Æneid 8.

† "A milk white hind, immortal and unchang'd."
Hind and Panther, ver. 1

ON THE COUNTESS OF BURLINGTON CUTTING PAPER.

PALLAS grew vap'rish once and odd;
She would not do the least right thing,
Either for goddess or for god,
Nor work, nor play, nor paint, nor sing.

Jove frown'd, and "Use (he cried) those eyes
"So skilful, and those hands so taper;
Do something exquisite and wise—"
She bow'd, obey'd him, and cut paper.

This vexing him who gave her birth,
Thought by all Heaven a burning shame;
What does she next, but bids, on earth,
Her Burlington do just the same.

Pallas, you give yourself strange airs;
But sure you'll find it hard to spoil
The sense and taste of one, that bears
The name of Saville and of Boyle.

Alas! one bad example shown,
How quickly all the sex pursue!
See, madam, see the arts o'erthrown
Between John Overton and you!

ON A CERTAIN LADY AT COURT.

I KNOW the thing that's most uncommon,
(Envy be silent, and attend!)

I know a reasonable woman,
Handsome and witty, yet a friend.

Not warp'd by passion, aw'd by rumour,
Not grave thro' pride, or gay thro' folly:
An equal mixture of good humour,
And sensible, soft melancholy.

"Has she no faults, then (Envy says) sir?"
Yes, she has one, I must aver;
When all the world conspires to praise her,
The woman's deaf, and does not hear.

MISCELLANIES

IN

PROSE,

CONTINUED.

A WONDERFUL PROPHECY,

Taken from the mouth of the spirit of a person, who was barbarously slain by the Mohocks; proving also that the said Mohocks and Hawcubites are the Gog and Magog mentioned in the Revelation; and therefore that this vain and transitory World will shortly be brought to its final dissolution.

BREATHED FORTH IN THE YEAR 1712.

Wo! Wo! Wo!

Wo to London! Wo to Westminster! Wo to Southwark! and, Wo to the inhabitants thereof.

I am loth to say, Wo to the old and new churches, those that are built, and those that are not built!

But Wo to the gates, the streets, and the houses! Wo to the men, the women, and the children! for the Mohocks and Hawcubites are already come, the time draweth near, and the end approacheth!

Not to mention the near resemblance between the names of Mohock and Gog, Hawcubite and Magog (though I think there is a great deal even in that) I shall go on to proceed in my more solid arguments, proving to you not only the things that are, but also the things that are not.

The things that are, are the Mohocks and Hawcubites; the things that are not, are Gog and Magog; and yet both the things that are, and the things that are not, are one and the same thing.

How this matter is, or when it is to be fulfilled, neither you nor I know, but I only.

For when the Mohocks and Hawcubites came, Satan came also among them: and where Satan is, there are Gog and Magog also.

They have the mark of the beast in their foreheads, and the beast himself is in their hearts, their teeth are sharp like the teeth of lions, their tails are fiery like the tails of scorpions, and their hair is as the hair of women.

[*Here the spirit paused a while, and thus again proceeded.*]

Now listen to what is to come:

Those that are in shall abide in, and those that are out shall abide out. Yet those that are in shall be as those that are out, and those that are out shall be as those that are in.

Be not dejected——fear not——but believe and tremble.

The lions of this world are dead, and the princes of this world are dead also, and the next world draweth nigh.

That ancient whig, the antichrist of St. John, shall lead the van like a young dragon; but he shall be cut piecemeal, and dispossessed.

The dragon upon Bow church, and the grass-hopper upon the Royal Exchange, shall meet together upon Stocks market, and shake hands like brethren.

Shake therefore your heads, O ye people! My time is short, and yours is not long; lengthen, therefore, your repentance, and shorten your iniquities.

Lo! the comet appeareth in the south! yea, it appeareth exceedingly. Ah poor deluded christians! Ah blind brethren! think not that this baleful dog-star only shaketh his tail at you in waggery; no, it shaketh it as a rod. It is not a sporting tail, but a fiery tail,

even as the tail of a harlot; yea such a tail as may reach, and be told, to all posterity.

I am the porter that was barbarously slain in Fleet-street: by the Mohocks and Hawcubites was I slain, when they laid violent hands upon me.

They put their hook into my mouth, they divided my nostrils asunder, they sent me, as they thought, to my long home; but now I am returned again to foretel their destruction.

The time is at hand, when the freethinkers of Great Britain shall be converted to Judaism; and the sultan shall receive the foreskins of Toland and Collins* in a box of gold.

Yet two days, a day, and half a day, yet, upon the twelfth hour of the fourth day, those emblems of Gog and Magog at the Guildhall shall fall to the ground, and be broke asunder. With them shall perish the Mohocks and Hawcubites, and the whole world shall perish with them.

[*Here the spirit disappeared, and immediately thereupon held his peace.*]

* Authors of several books in favour of infidelity. H.

THE COUNTRY POST:

FROM TUESDAY, AUGUST THE TWELFTH, TO THURSDAY, AUGUST THE FOURTEENTH.

[*From the henroost, August the 4th.*]

Two days ago we were put in a dreadful consternation by the advance of a kite, which threatened every minute to fall upon us: he made several motions, as if he designed to attack our left wing, which covered our infantry. We were alarmed at his approach, and, upon a general muster of all our forces, the kitchen maid came to our relief; but we were soon convinced that she had betrayed us, and was in the interest of the kite aforesaid; for she twisted off two of our companions' necks, and stripped them naked: five of us were also clapped in a close prison, in order to be sold for slaves the next market-day.

P. S. The black hen was last night safely delivered of seven young ducks.

[*From the garden, August the 3d.*]

The boars have done much mischief of late in these parts, to such a degree, that not a turnip or carrot can lie safe in their beds. Yesterday several of them were taken, and sentenced to have a wooden engine put about their necks, to have their noses bored, and rings thrust through them, as a mark of infamy for such practices.

[*From the great pond, August the 1st.*]

Yesterday a large sail of ducks passed by here, after a small resistance from two little boys, who flung stones

at them: they landed near the barn door, where they foraged with very good success. While they were upon this enterprise, an old turkey-cock attacked a maid in a red petticoat, and she retired with great precipitation. This afternoon being somewhat rainy, they set sail again, and took several frogs. Just now arrived the parson's wife, and twenty ducks were brought forth before her, in order to be tried, but for what crime we know not: however, two of them were condemned. 'Twas also observed, that she carried off a gosling and three sucking pigs.

[*From the little fort at the end of the garden, August the 5th.*]

Last night two young men of this place made a detachment of their breeches, in order, as it is thought, to possess themselves of the two overtures of the said fort; but at their approach they heard great firing from the port-holes; they found them already bombarded by the rear-guard of Sarah and Suky, who, fearing these young men were come to beat up their quarters, deserted their necessary posts, which were immediately taken possession of, notwithstanding they were much annoyed, by reason of several stink-pots that had been flung there the same morning.

[*From the barleymow near the barn, August the 3d.*]

It was yesterday rumoured, that there was heard a mighty squeaking near this place, as of an army of mice, who were thought to lie in ambuscade in the said mow. Upon this, the farmer assembled together a council of neighbours, wherein it was resolved that the mow should be removed, to prevent the farther destruction of the forage. This day the affair was put in execution; four

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hens, thirty-six. Drowned, nine puppies. Of wind in the bowels, five bottles of small beer. I have not yet seen the exact list of the parish-clerk; so that, for a more particular account, we refer you to our next.

We have nothing material as to the stocks, only that Dick Adams was set in them last Sunday for swearing.

TRUE AND FAITHFUL NARRATIVE

OF WHAT PASSED IN LONDON, DURING THE GENERAL CONSTERNATION OF ALL RANKS AND DEGREES OF MANKIND, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY LAST.

On Tuesday, the 13th of October, Mr. Whiston* held his lecture, near the Royal Exchange, to an audience of fourteen worthy citizens, his subscribers and constant hearers. Beside these, there were five chance auditors for that night only, who had paid their shillings apiece. I think myself obliged to be very particular in this relation, lest my veracity should be suspected; which makes me appeal to the men who were present; of which number, I myself was one. Their names are:

Henry Watson, haberdasher.
George Hancock, druggist.
John Lewis, drysalter.
William Jones, cornchandler.
Henry Theobald, watchmaker.
James Peters, draper.
Thomas Floyer, silversmith.
John Wells, brewer.
Samuel Greg, soapboiler.
William Cooley, fishmonger.
James Harper, hosier.
Robert Tucker, stationer.

* This conscientious and learned divine is well known by his numerous writings, and by the "Memoirs of his own Life," written by himself, and published in 1749. He died, in his 85th year, Aug. 22, 1752. N.

For when the Mohocks and Hawcubites came, Satan came also among them: and where Satan is, there are Gog and Magog also.

They have the mark of the beast in their foreheads, and the beast himself is in their hearts, their teeth are sharp like the teeth of lions, their tails are fiery like the tails of scorpions, and their hair is as the hair of women.

[*Here the spirit paused a while, and thus again proceeded.*]

Now listen to what is to come:

Those that are in shall abide in, and those that are out shall abide out. Yet those that are in shall be as those that are out, and those that are out shall be as those that are in.

Be not dejected——fear not——but believe and tremble.

The lions of this world are dead, and the princes of this world are dead also, and the next world draweth nigh.

That ancient whig, the antichrist of St. John, shall lead the van like a young dragon; but he shall be cut piecemeal, and dispossessed.

The dragon upon Bow church, and the grass-hopper upon the Royal Exchange, shall meet together upon Stocks market, and shake hands like brethren.

Shake therefore your heads, O ye people! My time is short, and yours is not long; lengthen, therefore, your repentance, and shorten your inlquities.

Lo! the comet appeareth in the south! yea, it appeareth exceedingly. Ah poor deluded christians! Ah blind brethren! think not that this baleful dog-star only shaketh his tail at you in waggery; no, it shaketh it as a rod. It is not a sporting tail, but a fiery tail,

even as the tail of a harlot; yea such a tail as may reach, and be told, to all posterity.

I am the porter that was barbarously slain in Fleet-street: by the Mohocks and Hawcubites was I slain, when they laid violent hands upon me.

They put their hook into my mouth, they divided my nostrils asunder, they sent me, as they thought, to my long home; but now I am returned again to foretel their destruction.

The time is at hand, when the freethinkers of Great Britain shall be converted to Judaism; and the sultan shall receive the foreskins of Toland and Collins* in a box of gold.

Yet two days, a day, and half a day, yet, upon the twelfth hour of the fourth day, those emblems of Gog and Magog at the Guildhall shall fall to the ground, and be broke asunder. With them shall perish the Mohocks and Hawcubites, and the whole world shall perish with them.

[*Here the spirit disappeared, and immediately thereupon held his peace.*]

* Authors of several books in favour of infidelity. H.

THE COUNTRY POST:

FROM TUESDAY, AUGUST THE TWELFTH, TO THURSDAY, AUGUST THE FOURTEENTH.

[*From the henroost, August the 4th.*]

Two days ago we were put in a dreadful consternation by the advance of a kite, which threatened every minute to fall upon us: he made several motions, as if he designed to attack our left wing, which covered our infantry. We were alarmed at his approach, and, upon a general muster of all our forces, the kitchen maid came to our relief; but we were soon convinced that she had betrayed us, and was in the interest of the kite aforesaid; for she twisted off two of our companions' necks, and stripped them naked: five of us were also clapped in a close prison, in order to be sold for slaves the next market-day.

P. S. The black hen was last night safely delivered of seven young ducks.

[*From the garden, August the 3d.*]

The boars have done much mischief of late in these parts, to such a degree, that not a turnip or carrot can lie safe in their beds. Yesterday several of them were taken, and sentenced to have a wooden engine put about their necks, to have their noses bored, and rings thrust through them, as a mark of infamy for such practices.

[*From the great pond, August the 1st.*]

Yesterday a large sail of ducks passed by here, after a small resistance from two little boys, who flung stones

at them: they landed near the barn door, where they foraged with very good success. While they were upon this enterprise, an old turkey-cock attacked a maid in a red petticoat, and she retired with great precipitation. This afternoon being somewhat rainy, they set sail again, and took several frogs. Just now arrived the parson's wife, and twenty ducks were brought forth before her, in order to be tried, but for what crime we know not: however, two of them were condemned. 'Twas also observed, that she carried off a gosling and three sucking pigs.

[*From the little fort at the end of the garden, August the 5th.*]

Last night two young men of this place made a detachment of their breeches, in order, as it is thought, to possess themselves of the two overtures of the said fort; but at their approach they heard great firing from the port-holes; they found them already bombarded by the rear-guard of Sarah and Suky, who, fearing these young men were come to beat up their quarters, deserted their necessary posts, which were immediately taken possession of, notwithstanding they were much annoyed, by reason of several stink-pots that had been flung there the same morning.

[*From the barleymow near the barn, August the* 3*d.*]

It was yesterday rumoured, that there was heard a mighty squeaking near this place, as of an army of mice, who were thought to lie in ambuscade in the said mow. Upon this, the farmer assembled together a council of neighbours, wherein it was resolved that the mow should be removed, to prevent the farther destruction of the forage. This day the affair was put in execution; four

bric carried off by a shoplifter: so little impression was yet made on the minds of those wicked women!

I cannot omit the care of a particular director of the bank; I hope the worthy and wealthy knight will forgive me, that I endeavour to do him justice; for it was unquestionably owing to Sir Gilbert Heathcote's* sagacity, that all the fire-offices were required to have a particular eye upon the Bank of England. Let it be recorded to his praise, that in the general hurry this struck him as his nearest and tenderest concern; but the next day in the evening, after having taken due care of all his books, bills, and bonds, I was informed, his mind was wholly turned upon spiritual matters; yet, ever and anon, he could not help expressing his resentment against the tories and jacobites, to whom he imputed that sudden run upon the bank, which happened on this occasion.

A great man (whom at this time it may not be prudent to name) employed all the Wednesday morning to make up such an account, as might appear fair, in case he should be called upon to produce it on the Friday; but was forced to desist, after having for several hours together attempted it, not being able to bring himself to a resolution to trust the many hundred articles of his secret transactions upon paper.

Another seemed to be very melancholy, which his flatterers imputed to his dread of losing his power in a day or two; but I rather take it, that his chief concern was the terror of being tried in a court that could not be influenced, and where a majority of voices could avail him nothing. It was observed too, that he had but few visiters that day; this added so much to his

* Sir Gilbert Heathcote had before signalized his care for the Bank when in equal danger, by petitioning against the lord treasurer Godolphin's being removed, as a measure that would destroy the public credit. H.

mortification, that he read through the first chapter of the book of Job, and wept over it bitterly; in short, he seemed a true penitent in every thing, but in charity to his neighbour. No business was that day done in his compting house; it is said too, that he was advised to restitution, but I never heard that he complied with it any farther than in giving half a crown a piece to several crazed and starving creditors, who attended in the outward room.

Three of the maids of honour sent to countermand their birthday clothes; two of them burnt all their collections of novels and romances, and sent to a bookseller's in Pall-mall to buy each of them a Bible, and Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying." But I must do all of them the justice to acknowledge that they showed a very decent behaviour in the drawing room, and restrained themselves from those innocent freedoms, and little levities, so commonly incident to young ladies of their profession. So many birthday suits were countermanded the next day, that most of the tailors and mantuamakers discharged all their journeymen and women. A grave elderly lady of great erudition and modesty, who visits these young ladies, seemed to be extremely shocked by the apprehensions, that she was to appear naked before the whole world; and no less so, that all mankind was to appear naked before her; which might so much divert her thoughts, as to incapacitate her to give ready and apt answers to the interrogatories that might be made her. The maids of honour, who had both modesty and curiosity, could not imagine the sight so disagreeable as was represented; nay, one of them went so far as to say, she perfectly longed to see it; for it could not be so indecent, when every body was to be alike; and they had a day or two to prepare themselves to be seen in that condition. Upon this reflection, each of them ordered

a bathing tub to be got ready that evening and a looking-glass to be set by it. So much are these young ladies both by nature and custom addicted to cleanly appearance.

A west-country gentleman told me, he got a church-lease filled up that morning for the same sum which had been refused for three years successively. I must impute this merely to accident; for I cannot imagine, that any divine could take the advantage of his tenant in so unhandsome a manner; or that the shortness of the life was in the least his consideration; though I have heard the same worthy prelate aspersed and maligned since, upon this very account.

The term being so near, the alarm among the lawyers was inexpressible, though some of them, I was told, were so vain as to promise themselves some advantage in making their defence, by being versed in the practice of our earthly courts. It is said too, that some of the chief pleaders were heard to express great satisfaction, that there had been but few state-trials of late years. Several attornies demanded the return of fees, that had been given the lawyers: but it was answered, the fee was undoubtedly charged to their client, and that they could not connive at such injustice, as to suffer it to be sunk in the attorneys' pockets. Our sage and learned judges had great consolation, insomuch as they had not pleaded at the bar for several years; the barristers rejoiced in that they were not attorneys, and the attorneys felt no less satisfaction, that they were not pettifoggers, scriveners, and other meaner officers of the law.

As to the army, far be it from me to conceal the truth. Every soldier's behaviour was as undismayed, and undaunted, as if nothing was to happen: I impute not this to their want of faith, but to their martial disposition;

though I cannot help thinking they commonly accompany their commands with more oaths than are requisite, of which there was no remarkable diminution this morning on the parade in St. James's park. But possibly it was by choice, and on consideration, that they continued this way of expression, not to intimidate the common soldiers, or give occasion to suspect, that even the fear of damnation could make any impression upon their superior officers. A duel was fought the same morning between two colonels, not occasioned (as was reported) because the one was put over the other's head; that being a point, which might at such a juncture have been accommodated by the mediation of friends; but as this was upon the account of a lady, it was judged it could not be put off at this time, above all others, but demanded immediate satisfaction: I am apt to believe, that a young officer, who desired his surgeon to defer putting him into a salivation till Saturday, might make this request out of some opinion he had of the truth of the prophecy; for the apprehensions of any danger in the operation could not be his motive, the surgeon himself having assured me, that he had before undergone three severe operations of the like nature with great resignation and fortitude.

There was an order issued, that the chaplains of the several regiments should attend their duty; but as they were dispersed about in several parts of England, it was believed, that most of them could not be found, or so much as heard of, till the great day was over.

Most of the considerable physicians by their outward demeanor seemed to be unbelievers; but at the same time, they every where insinuated, that there might be a pestilential malignancy in the air, occasioned by the

comet, which might be armed against by proper and timely medicines. This caution had but little effect; for as the time approached, the christian resignation of the people increased, and most of them (which was never before known) had their souls more at heart than their bodies.

If the reverend clergy showed more concern than others, I charitably impute it to their great charge of souls; and what confirmed me in this opinion was, that the degrees of apprehension and terror could be distinguished to be greater or less, according to their ranks and degrees in the church.

The like might be observed in all sorts of ministers, though not of the church of England; the higher their rank, the more was their fear.

I speak not of the court for fear of offence; and I forbear inserting the names of particular persons, to avoid the imputation of slander, so that the reader will allow the narrative must be deficient, and is therefore desired to accept hereof rather as a sketch, than a regular circumstantial history.

I was not informed of any persons, who showed the least joy; except three malefactors, who were to be executed on the Monday following, and one old man, a constant church-goer, who being at the point of death, expressed some satisfaction at the news.

On Thursday morning there was little or nothing transacted in 'Change alley; there were a multitude of sellers, but so few buyers, that one cannot affirm the stocks bore any certain price except among the Jews; who this day reaped great profit by their infidelity. There were many who called themselves Christians, who offered to buy for time, but as these were people of great distinction, I choose not to mention them, because

in effect it would seem to accuse them both of avarice and infidelity.

The run upon the Bank is too well known to need a particular relation: for it never can be forgotten, that no one person whatever (except the directors themselves, and some of their particular friends and associates) could convert a bill all that day into species; all hands being employed to serve them.

In the several churches of the city and suburbs there were seven thousand two hundred and forty-five, who publicly and solemnly declared before the congregation, that they took to wife their several kept mistresses, which was allowed as valid marriage, the priests not having time to pronounce the ceremony in form.

At St. Bride's church in Fleet-street, Mr. Woolston (who writ against the miracles of our Saviour) in the utmost terrors of conscience, made a public recantation. Dr. Mandevil* (who had been groundlessly reported formerly to have done the same) did it now in good earnest at St. James's gate; as did also at the Temple church several gentlemen, who frequent coffee-houses near the bar. So great was the faith and fear of two of them, that they dropped dead on the spot; but I will not record their names, lest I should be thought invidiously to lay an odium on their families and posterity.

Most of the players, who had very little faith before, were now desirous of having as much as they could, and therefore embraced the Roman catholic religion: the same thing was observed of some bawds, and ladies of pleasure.

An Irish gentleman out of pure friendship came to

* Author of the Fable of the Bees, a book intended to subvert not only religion but virtue, by showing that private vices are public benefits. H.

make me a visit, and advised me to hire a boat for the ensuing day, and told me, that unless I gave earnest for one immediately, he feared it might be too late; for his countrymen had secured almost every boat upon the river, as judging, that in the general conflagration, to be upon the water would be the safest place.

There were two lords, and three commoners, who, out of scruple of conscience, very hastily threw up their pensions, as imagining a pension was only an annual retaining bribe. All the other great pensioners, I was told, had their scruples quieted by a clergyman or two of distinction, whom they happily consulted.

It was remarkable, that several of our very richest tradesmen of the city, in common charity, gave away shillings and sixpences to the beggars, who plied about the church doors; and at a particular church in the city, a wealthy churchwarden with his own hands distributed fifty twelvepenny loaves to the poor, by way of restitution for the many great and costly feasts which he had eaten of at their expense.

Three great ladies, a valet de chambre, two lords, a customhouse officer, five half pay captains, and a baronet (all noted gamesters) came publicly into a church at Westminster, and deposited a very considerable sum of money in the minister's hands; the parties, whom they had defrauded, being either out of town, or not to be found. But so great is the hardness of heart of this fraternity, that among either the noble, or vulgar gamesters (though the profession is so general) I did not hear of any other restitution of this sort. At the same time I must observe that (in comparison of these) through all parts of the town, the justice and penitence of the highwaymen, housebreakers, and common pick-pockets, was very remarkable:

The directors of our public companies were in such dreadful apprehensions, that one would have thought a parliamentary inquiry was at hand: yet so great was their presence of mind, that all the Thursday morning was taken up in private transfers, which by malicious people was thought to be done with design to conceal their effects.

I forbear mentioning the private confessions of particular ladies to their husbands; for as their children were born in wedlock, and of consequence are legitimate, it would be an invidious task to record them as bastards; and particularly after their several husbands have so charitably forgiven them.

The evening and night through the whole town were spent in devotions both public and private; the churches for this one day were so crowded by the nobility and gentry, that thousands of common people were seen praying in the public streets. In short, one would have thought the whole town had been really and seriously religious. But what was very remarkable, all the different persuasions kept by themselves, for as each thought the other would be damned, not one would join in prayer with the other.

At length Friday came, and the people covered all the streets; expecting, watching and praying. But as the day wore away, their fears first began to abate, then lessened every hour, at night they were almost extinct, till the total darkness, that hitherto used to terrify, now comforted every freethinker and atheist. Great numbers went together to the taverns, bespoke suppers, and broke up whole hogsheads for joy. The subject of all wit and conversation was to ridicule the prophecy, and rally each other. All the quality and gentry were perfectly ashamed, nay, some utterly disowned that they had manifested any signs of religion:

But the next day even the common people, as well as their betters, appeared in their usual state of indifference. They drank, they whored, they swore, they lied, they cheated, they quarrelled, they murdered. In short, the world went on in the old channel.

I need not give any instances of what will so easily be credited; but I cannot omit relating, that Mr. Woolston advertised in that very Saturday's Evening Post a new treatise against the miracles of our Saviour; and that the few, who had given up their pensions the day before, solicited to have them continued: which, as they had not been thrown up upon any ministerial point, I am informed was readily granted.

A SPECIMEN OF SCRIBLERUS'S REPORTS.*

STRADLING *versus* STILES.

Le report del case argue en le commen banke devant tout les justices de le mesme banke, en le quart. an du raygne de roy Jaques, entre Mattnew Stradling, plaut. & Peter Stiles, def. en un action propter certos equos coloratos, *Anglicè*, pyed horles, post. per le dit Matthew vers le dit Peter.

Le recitel del case. SIR John Swale, of Swale-Hall, in Swale Dale fast by the River Swale, kt. made his Last Will and Testament: in which, among other Bequests, was this, viz. Out of the kind love and respect that I bear unto my much honoured and good friend Mr. Matthew Stradling, gent. I do bequeath unto the said Matthew Stradling, gent. all my black and white horses. The Testator had six black horles six white horles and six pyed horles.

Le point. The Debate therefore was, Whether or no the said Matthew Stradling should have the said pyed horles by virtue of the said Bequests.

Pour le pl. Atkins apprentice pour le pl. moy semble que le pl. recovera.

And first of all it seemeth expedient to consider what is the nature of horses, and also what is the nature of colours; and so the argument will consequently divide itself in a two-

* William Fortescue, Esq., who, in 1736, was made a baron of the exchequer, appears to have been among Mr. Pope's most familiar and esteemed friends. He was, though a lawyer, a man of much wit and fancy. The whimsical case of the pied horses, penned in ridicule of the old musty Reports, was the joint composition of this gentleman and Mr. Pope. He died Dec. 16, 1749, being then Master of the Rolls. N.

fold way, that is to say, the formal part, and substantial part. Horses are the substantial part, or thing bequeathed: black and white the formal or descriptive part.

Horse, in a physical sense, doth import a certain quadrupede or four-footed animal, which, by the apt and regular disposition of certain proper and convenient parts, is adapted, fitted, and constituted for the use and need of man. Yea, so necessary and conducive was this animal conceived to be to the behoof of the commonweal, that sundry and divers acts of parliament have from time to time been made in favour of horses.

1st Edw. VI. Makes the transporting of horses out of the kingdom, no less a penalty than the forfeiture of 40*l.*

2d and 3d Edward VI. Takes from horse-stealers the benefit of their clergy.

And the Statutes of the 27th and 32d of Hen. VIII. condescend so far as to take care of their very breed: These our wise ancestors prudently foreseeing, that they could not better take care of their own posterity, than by also taking care of that of their horses.

And of so great esteem are horses in the eye of the common law, that when a knight of the Bath committeth any great and enormous crime, his punishment is to have his spurs chopt off with a cleaver, being, as master Bracton well observeth, unworthy to ride on a horse.

Littleton, Sect. 315. saith, If tenants in common make a lease reserving for rent a horse, they shall have but one assize, because, saith the book, the law will not suffer a horse to be severed. Another argument of what high estimation the law maketh of a horse.

But as the great difference seemeth not to be so much touching the substantial part, horses, let us proceed to the formal or descriptive part, viz. What horses they are that come within this Bequest.

Colours are commonly of various kinds and different sorts; of which white and black are the two extremes, and, consequently, comprehend within them all other colours whatsoever.

By a bequest therefore of black and white horses, gray or pyed horses may well pass; for when two extremes, or remotest ends of any thing are Devised, the law, by common intendment, will intend whatsoever is contained between them to be devised too.

But the present case is still stronger, coming not only within the intendment, but also the very letter of the words.

By the word black, all the horses that are black are devised; by the word white, are devised those that are white; and by the same words with the conjunction copulative and, between them, the horses that are black and white, that is to say pyed, are devised also.

Whatever is black and white is pyed, and whatever is pyed is black and white: *ergo*, black and white is pyed: and, *vice versa*, pyed is black and white.

If therefore black and white horses are devised, pyed horses shall pass by such devise; but black and white horses are devised; *ergo*, the pl. shall have the pyed horses.

Pour le defend.

Catlyne Serjeant; maysembleal' contrary, the plaintiff shall not have the pyed horses by intendment; for if by the devise of black and white horses, not only black and white horses, but horses of any colour between these two extremes may pass, then not only pyed and gray horses, but also red or bay horses would pass likewise, which would be absurd and against reason. And this is another strong argument in law, *Nihil, quod est contra rationem, est licitum*: fo. reason is the life of the law, and the common law is nothing but reason; which is to be understood of artificial perfection and reason gotten by long study, and not of

man's natural reason; for *Nemo nascitur artifex, est summa ratio;* and therefore if all the reason that is dispersed into so many different heads were united into one, he could not make such a law as the law of the land; because by many successions of ages it has been fixed and refined by grave and learned men; so that the old rule may be verified in it, *...eminem oportet esse legibus sapientiorum.*

As therefore pyed horses do not come within the intendment of the Bequest, so neither do they within the letter of the words.

A pyed horse is not a white horse, neither is a pyed a black horse; how then can pyed horses come under the words of black and white horses?

Besides where custom hath adapted a certain determinate name to any one thing, in all devises, feoffments, and grants, that certain name shall be made use of, and no uncertain circumlocutory descriptions shall be allowed; for certainty is the father of right, and the mother of justice.

Le reste del argumen jeo ne pouvois oyer, car jeo fui disturb en mon place.

Le court fuit longement en doubt, de c' est matter et apres grand deliberation eu.

Judgment fuit donne pour le pl. nisi causa.

Motion in arrest of Judgment, that the pyed horses were mares: and thereupon an inspection was prayed.

Et sur ceo le court advisare vult.

GOD'S REVENGE AGAINST PUNNING.

Showing the miserable fates of persons addicted to this crying sin, in court and town.

MANIFOLD have been the judgments, which heaven from time to time, for the chastisement of a sinful people, has inflicted on whole nations. For when the degeneracy becomes common, 'tis but just the punishment should be general; of this kind, in our own unfortunate country, was that destructive pestilence whose mortality was so fatal, as to sweep away, if Sir William Petty may be believed, five millions of christian souls, beside women and Jews.

Such also was that dreadful conflagration ensuing, in this famous metropolis of London, which consumed, according to the computation of Sir Samuel Morland, one hundred thousand houses, not to mention churches and stables.

Scarce had this unhappy nation recovered these *funeste* disasters, when the abomination of play-houses rose up in this land; from hence hath an inundation of obscenity flowed from the court and overspread the kingdom: even infants disfigured the walls of holy temples with exorbitant representations of the members of generation; nay, no sooner had they learnt to spell, but they had wickedness enough to write the names thereof in large capitals: an enormity observed by travellers to be found in no country but England.

But when whoring and popery were driven hence by the happy revolution; still the nation so greatly offended, that Socinianism, Arianism, and Whistonism triumphed in our streets, and were in a manner become universal.

And yet still, after all these visitations, it has pleased heaven to visit us with a contagion more epidemical, and of consequence more fatal: this was foretold to us, first by that unparalleled eclipse in 1714: secondly, by the dreadful coruscation in the air this present year: and thirdly, by the nine comets seen at once over Soho square, by Mrs. Katharine Wadlington and others; a contagion that first crept in among the first quality, descended to their footmen, and infused itself into their ladies: I mean the woful practice of PUNNING. This does occasion the corruption of our language, and therein of the word of God translated into our language, which certainly every sober christian must tremble at.

Now such is the enormity of this abomination, that our very nobles not only commit punning over tea, and in taverns, but even on the Lord's day, and in the king's chapel: therefore to deter men from this evil practice, I shall give some true and dreadful examples of God's revenge against punsters.

The right honourable —— but it is not safe to insert the name of an eminent nobleman in this paper, yet I will venture to say that such a one has been seen; which is all we can say, considering the largeness of his sleeves: this young nobleman was not only a flagitious punster himself, but was accessary to the punning of others, by consent, by provocation, by connivance, and by defence of the evil committed; for which the Lord mercifully spared his neck, but as a mark of reprobation wryed his nose.

Another nobleman of great hopes, no less guilty of the same crime, was made the punisher of himself with his own hand, in the loss of five hundred pounds at box and dice; whereby this unfortunate young gentleman incurred the heavy displeasure of his aged grandmother.

A third of no less illustrious extraction, for the same vice, was permitted to fall into the arms of a Dalilah, who may one day cut off his curious hair and deliver him up to the Philistines.

Colonel F——, an ancient gentleman of grave deportment, gave into this sin so early in his youth, that whenever his tongue endeavours to speak common sense, he hesitates so as not to be understood.

Thomas Pickle, gentleman, for the same crime banished to Minorca.

Muley Hamet, from a healthy and hopeful officer in the army, turned a miserable invalide at Tilbury-fort.

—— Eustace, Esq. for the murder of much of the king's English in Ireland is quite deprived of his reason, and now remains a lively instance of emptiness and vivacity.

Poor Daniel Button for the same offence deprived of his wits.

One Samuel, an Irishman, for his forward attempt to pun, was stunted in his stature, and hath been visited all his life after with bulls and blunders.

George Simmons, shoemaker at Turnstile in Holborn, was so given to this custom, and did it with so much success, that his neighbours gave out he was a wit. Which report coming among his creditors, no body would trust him; so that he is now a bankrupt, and his family in a miserable condition.

Divers eminent clergymen of the university of Cambridge, for having propagated this vice, became great drunkards and tories.

A Devonshire man of wit, for only saying in a jesting manner *I get up pun a horse*, instantly fell down, and broke his snuff-box and neck, and lost the horse.

" From which calamities, the Lord in his mercy defend us all, &c. &c." So prayeth the punless and pennyless J. Baker, knight.

ARS PUN-ICA, SIVE FLOS LINGUARUM;

THE

ART OF PUNNING;

OR,

THE FLOWER OF LANGUAGES;

IN SEVENTY-NINE RULES:

FOR THE FARTHER IMPROVEMENT OF CONVERSATION,

AND HELP OF MEMORY.

BY THE LABOUR AND INDUSTRY OF TOM PUN-SIBI.

"Ex ambigua dicta vel argutissima putantur; sed non semper in joco, sæpe etiam in gravitate versantur.—Ingenioso enim videtur, vim verbi in aliud atque ceteri accipiant, posse ducere."

Cicero, de Oratore, lib. ii. § 61, 2.

"The seeds of Punning are in the minds of all men."

Addison, Spect. No. 61.

*** This Treatise, first published at Dublin in 1719, was immediately reprinted at London; where it passed through five editions* at least, and was then pretty generally ascribed to Dr. Swift; and is called his in the Catalogue of the Library of Anthony Collins, Esq.† It appears, however, that, in this instance, the Dean was only an assistant. The piece was written by Dr. Sheridan; and received several corrections and improvements from Dr. Swift,‡ Dr. Delany, and Mr. Rochfort. See the second Preface to this Tract. N.

* In the fifth edition, the examples (xxxv—xxxvii) first appeared. They were added by Anthony Hammond, Esq. a commissioner of the navy; a good speaker in parliament, and well known by the name of "silver-tongued Hammond," given to him by Lord Bolingbroke. He was a man of wit; but wanted conduct: and had, if we may credit Lord Chesterfield, "all the senses but common sense." He was the father of that elegant writer, whose "Love Elegies" breathe the true spirit of Tibullus.

† This library was sold by auction, by T. Ballard, in 1730-31. Mr. Collins was particularly curious, in adding the name of the author to every anonymous book in his collection: and when we add, that the catalogue of his library was drawn up by Dr. Sykes, whose skill and accuracy in those matters are well known, it will be deemed, in most cases, no inconsiderable voucher. N.

‡ The whole treatise is written, it must be acknowledged, in the strain of humour peculiar to Swift; yet, without being too fastidious, we cannot but lament such a misapplication of literary ingenuity. N.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN SCRUB, BART. AND MERCHANT, THIS DEDICATION IS HUMBLY PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR.

YOUR honour's character is too well known in the world to stand in need of a dedication; but I can tell you, that my fortune is not so well settled but I stand in need of a patron. And therefore, since I am to write a dedication, I must, for decency, proceed in the usual method.

First, I then proclaim to the world your high and illustrious birth: that you are, by the father's side, descended from the most ancient and celebrated family of Rome, the Cascas: by the mother's, from Earl Percy. Some, indeed, have been so malicious as to say, your grandmother *kill'd-her-kin*: But, I think, if the authors of the report were found out, they ought to be *hampered*. I will allow that the world exclaims deservedly against your *mother*, because she is *no friend to the bottle*; otherwise they would deserve a *firkin*, as having *no grounds* for what they say. However, I do not think it can sully your *fine* and *bright* reputation: for the *credit* you gained at the battle of *Hogshed*, against the duke of *Burgundy*, who felt no *sham-pain*, when you *forced* him to sink beneath your power, and gave his whole army a *brush*, may in time turn to your account; for, to my knowledge, it put his highness much upon the *fret*. This, indeed, was no less *racking* to the king his master, who found himself *gross-lee* mistaken, in catching a *tartar*. For the whole world allowed, that you brought him a *peg* lower, by giving him the *parting*-blow, and making all his *rogues in buckram*

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to *run*. Not to mention your great *a-gillily*, though you are past your *prim-age*; and may you never *lack-age*, with a *sparkling* wit, and *brisk* imagination! May your honour also *wear* long, beyond the common *scant-ling* of human life, and constantly proceed in your musical diversions of *pipe* and *sack-but*, hunting with *tar-riers*, &c. and may your good humour in saying "*I am-phor-a-bottle*," never be lost, to the joy of all them that drink your *wine* for nothing, and especially of,

Your most humble servant,

TOM PUN-SIBI!

A SPECIMEN; *A SPICE I MEAN.*

PREFACE.

Hæc nos, ab imis Pun-icorum annalibus
Prolata, longo tempore edidimus tibi. FEST.

I've rak'd the ashes of the dead, to show
PUNS were in vogue five thousand years ago.

THE great and singular advantages of PUNNING, and the lustre it gives to conversation, are commonly so little known in the world, that scarce one man of learning in fifty, to their shame be it spoken, appears to have the least tincture of it in his discourse. This I can impute to nothing, but that it has not been reduced to a *science;* and indeed Cicero seemed long ago to wish for it, as we may gather from his second book De Oratore,* where he has this remarkable passage: "Suavis autem est et vehementer sæpe utilis jocus et facetiæ cum ambiguitate —in quibus tu longè aliis meâ sententiâ, Cæsar, excellis: quo magis mihi etiam testis esse potes, aut nullam esse artem salis, aut, si qua est, eam nos tu potissimum docebis." "Punning is extremely delightful, and oftentimes very profitable, in which, as far as I can judge, Cæsar, you excel all mankind; for which reason you may inform me, whether there be any art of punning; or, if there be, I beseech you, above all things, to instruct me in it." So much was this great man affected with the art, and such a noble idea did he conceive of

* Lib. ii. § liv.

it, that he gave Cæsar the preference to all mankind, only on account of that accomplishment!

Let critics say what they will, I will venture to affirm, that punning, of all arts and sciences, is the most extraordinary: for all others are circumscribed by certain bounds; but this alone is found to have no limits, because to excel therein requires a more extensive knowledge of all things. A punner must be a man of the greatest natural abilities, and of the best accomplishments: his wit must be poignant and fruitful, his understanding clear and distinct, his imagination delicate and cheerful; he must have an extraordinary elevation of soul, far above all mean and low conceptions: and these must be sustained with a vivacity fit to express his ideas, with that grace and beauty, that strength and sweetness, which become sentiments so truly noble and sublime.

And now, lest I should be suspected of imposing upon my reader, I must entreat him to consider how high Plato has carried his sentiments of this art (and Plato is allowed by all men to have seen farther into heaven than any heathen either before or since.) Does not he say positively, in his Cratylus, "Jocos et Dii amant," the gods themselves love punning? Which I am apt to believe, from Homer's ἄσβεστος γέλως, unextinguished laughter, because there is no other motive could cause such continued merriment among the gods.

As to the antiquity of this art, Buxtorf proves it to be very early among the Chaldeans; which any one may see at large, who will read what he says upon the word Pun, "Vocula est Chaldæis familiarissima," &c. "It is a word that is most frequently in use among the Chaldæans; who were first instructed in the methods of punning by their magi, and gained such reputation, that Ptolemæus Philopunnæus sent for six of those

learned priests, to propagate their doctrine of puns in six of his principal cities; which they did with such success, that his majesty ordered, by public edict, to have a full collection of all the puns made within his dominions for three years past; and this collection filled one large apartment of his library, having this following remarkable inscription over the door, Ἰατρεῖον ψυχῆς, "The shop of the soul's physic."*

Some authors, but upon what grounds is uncertain, will have Pan, who, in the Æolic dialect, is called Pun, to be the author of puns, because they say, Pan being the god of universal nature, and punning free of all languages, it is highly probable that it owes its first origin, as well as name, to this god: others again attribute it to Janus, and for this reason—Janus had two faces, and of consequence, they conjectured every word he spoke had a double meaning. But, however, I give little credit to these opinions, which I am apt to believe were broached in the dark and fabulous ages of the world; for I doubt, before the first Olympiad, there can be no great dependence upon profane history.

I am much more inclined to give credit to Buxtorf; nor is it improbable that Pythagoras, who spent twenty-eight years at Ægypt in his studies, brought this art, together with some arcana of philosophy, into Greece; the reason for which might be, that philosophy and punning were a mutual assistance to each other: "for, says he, puns are like so many torch-lights in the head, that give the soul a very distinct view of those images, which she before seemed to grope after as if she had been imprisoned in a dungeon." From whence he looked upon puns to be so sacred, and had such a regard to them, that he

* Vide Joseph. Bengor. Chronic. in Edit. Georg. Homedidæ. Seriem Godoliæ Tradit. Hebraic. Corpus Paradoseon Titulo Megill. c. i. §8. Chronic. Samarit. Abulphetachi. Megillat. Taanit.

left a precept to his disciples, forbidding them to eat beans, because they were called in Greek κύαμοι. "Let not," says he, "one grain of the seed of beans be lost; but preserve and scatter them over all Greece, that both our gardens and our fields may flourish with a vegetable, which, on account of its name, not only brings an honour to our country, but, as it disperses its effluvia in the air, may also by a secret impulse prepare the soul for punning, which I esteem the first and great felicity of life."

This art being so very well recommended by so great a man, it was not long before it spread through all Greece, and at last was looked upon to be such a necessary accomplishment, that no person was admitted to a feast who was not first examined; and if he were found ignorant of punning he was dismissed with Ἐκὰς ἐστὲ, βέβηλοι, "Hence, ye profane."

If any one doubts the truth of what I say, let him consult the apophthegms of Plutarch, who, after he had passed several encomiums upon this art, gives some account of persons eminent in it; among which (to shorten my preface) I choose one of the most illustrious examples, and will entertain the courteous reader with the following story: "King Philip had his collar-bone broken in a battle, and his physician expecting money of him every visit, the king reproved him with a pun, saying, he had the key in his own hands." For the word κλεῖς, in the original, signifies both a key and collar-bone.*

We have also several puns recorded in Diogenes Laertius's "Lives of the Philosophers," and those made by the wisest and gravest men among them, even by Diogenes the cynic, who, although pretending to withstand the irresistible charms of punning, was cursed with the name of an Abhorrer, yet, in spite of all his ill-nature

* Vid. Plut. Apophth. p. 177.

and affectation (for he was a tub-preacher) he made so excellent a pun, that Scaliger said, "he would rather have been author of it, than king of Navarre." The story is as follows: Didymus (not Didymus the commentator upon Homer, but a famous rake among the ladies at Athens) having taken in hand to cure a virgin's eye that was sore, had this caution given him by Diogenes, "Take care you do not corrupt your pupil." The word κοσε, signifying both the pupil of the eye and a virgin.*

It would be endless to produce all the authorities that might be gathered, from Diodorus Siculus, Herodotus, Proconosius, Bergæus, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Lycophron, Pindar, Apollonius, Menander, Aristophanes, Corinthus Cous, Nonnus, Demosthenes, Euripides, Thucydides, Plato, Aristotle, &c.; from every one of which I should have produced some quotations, were it not that we are so unfortunate in this kingdom not to have Greek types sufficient for such an undertaking;† for want of which I have been put to the necessity, in the word κορα, of writing an *alpha* for an *eta*.

However, I believe it will not be amiss to bring some few testimonies, to show in what great esteem the art of punning was among the most refined wits at Rome, and that in the most polite ages, as will appear from the following quotations.

Quinctilian says,‡ "Urbanitas est virtus quædam, in breve dictum, verum sensu duplici coacta, et apta ad delectandos homines," &c. Thus translated, "Punning is a virtue, comprised in a short expression, with a double meaning, and fitted to delight the ladies."

* See Laertius.

† Though it is no uncommon thing for a country printer to be without Greek types, this could scarcely be a serious complaint at Dublin in 1719. N.

‡ Institut. Orator. lib. vi. p 265.

Lucretius also,

Quò magis æternum da dictis, Diva, leporem:
Goddess, eternal puns on me bestow.

And elsewhere,

Omnia enim lepidi magis admirantur, amántque
Germanis quæ sub verbis latitantia cernunt:
Verbaque constituunt simili fucata sonore,
Nec simili sensu, sed quæ mentita placerent.

All men of mirth and sense admire and love
Those words which like twinbrothers doubtful prove,
When the same sounds a different sense disguise,
In being deceiv'd the greatest pleasure lies.

Thus Claudian,

Vocibus alternant sensus, fraudisque jocosæ,
Vim duplicem rident, lacrymosaque gaudia miscent.

From word to word th' ambiguous sense is play'd;
Laughing succeeds, and joyful tears are shed.

And Martial,

Sit mihi, Cinna, comes, salibus dictisque facetus,
Qui sapit ambiguos fundere ab ore sonos.

Cinna, give me the man, when all is done,
That wisely knows to crack a jest and pun.

Petronius likewise will tell you,

Dicta, sales, risus, urbana crepundia vocum,
Ingenii facilis quæ documenta dabunt.

Jokes, repartees, and laugh, and pun polite,
Are the true test to prove a man is right.

And Lucan,

Ille est imperium risus, qui fraude leporis
Ambigua fallens, humeros quatit usque solutis
Nexibus, ac tremuli trepidant curvamina dorsi.

Et jecur, et cordis fibras, et pendit anhelas
Pulmonis latebras——

He's king of mirth, that slily cheats our sense
With pun ambiguous, pleasing in suspense;
The shoulders lax become, the bending back
Upheav'd with laughter, makes our ribs to crack:
E'en to the liver he can joys impart,
And play upon the fibres of the heart;
Open the chambers of the longues,* and there
Give longer life in laughing, than in air.

But to come nearer home, and our own times; we know that France, in the late reign, was the seat of learning and policy; and what made it so, but the great encouragement the king gave punners above any other men: for it is too notorious, to quote any author for it, that Lewis le Grand gave a hundred pistoles for one single pun-motto, made upon an abbot, who died in a field, having a lily growing out of his a——;

Habe mortem præ oculis.
Abbé mort en prez au cu lis.

Nor was his bounty less to Monsieur de Ferry de Lageltre the painter (though the pun and the picture turned against himself,) who drew his majesty shooting, and at some distance from him another man aiming at the same fowl, who was withheld by a third person pointing at the king, with these words from his mouth,

Ne voyez vous le roy tirant?

Having now, from the best authorities, plainly proved the antiquity and excellence of the art of Punning,

* Petits *lungs*, as a Dutch commentator would observe.
Original Note.

nothing remains but to give some general directions as to the manner how this science is to be taught.

1. Let the husband teach his wife to read it.

2. Let her be appointed to teach her children.

3. Let the head servant of the family instruct all the rest, and that every morning before the master and mistress are up.

4. The masters and misses are to repeat a rule every day, with the examples: and every visiting-day be brought up, to show the company what fine memories they have.

5. They must go ten times through the book before they be allowed to aim at a pun.

6. They must, every day of their lives, repeat six synonymous words, or words like in sound, before they be allowed to sit down to dinner. Such as,

Assent,	Ascent.	Alter,	Altar.
A lass,	Alas.	A peer,	Appear.
Bark,	Barque.	Barbery,	Barberrie.

They are all to be found in metre, most laboriously compiled by the learned author of "The English School Master," printed anno 1641, London edit. p. 52.

7. If any eldest son has not a capacity to attain to this science, let him be disinherited as *non compos*, and the estate given to the next hopeful child.

——— *Si quid novisti rectiùs istis*
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.[*]

If any man can better rules impart,
I'll give him leave to do't with all my heart!

[*] Hor. 1 Ep. i. 67.

A PARAGRAPH OF THE FIRST PREFACE, THAT WAS OMITTED;

WHICH THE READER (ACCORDING TO HIS JUDGMENT OR DISCRETION) MAY INSERT WHERE HE PLEASES.

THERE is a remarkable passage in Petronius Arbiter, which plainly proves, by a royal example, that punning was a necessary ingredient to make an entertainment agreeable. The words are these: "Ingerebat nihilominus Trimalchio lentissima voce, Carpe. Ego, suspicatus ad aliquam urbanitatem toties iteratam vocem pertinere, non erubui eum qui supra me accumbebat hoc ipsum interrogare. At ille, qui sæpius ejusmodi ludos spectaverat, Vides, inquit, illum qui obsonium carpit, Carpus vocatur. Itaque quotiescunque dicit Carpe, eodem verbo et vocat et imperat." And it is farther remarkable, that every day of his life he made the same pun at dinner and supper.

A SECOND PREFACE.

Lest my modesty should be called in question, for venturing to appear in print, in an age so famous for politeness and ingenuity, I think I am bound to say this in my own defence, that these few sheets were not designed to be made public, as being written for my own private use: but what will not the importunity of friends conquer? They were no sooner discovered in my study, but my merry friend George Rochfort, my learned acquaintance Patrick Delany, and my much honoured patron Jonathan Swift, all unanimously agreed, that I should do my own reputation and the world that justice, as to send "such a Treasure of Knowledge" (as they were pleased to express themselves) to the press. As for the work itself, I may venture to say, it is a work of time and experience, and entirely unattempted before. For which reason, I hope, the candid reader will be favourable in his judgment upon it, and consider, that all sciences in their infancy have been weak and feeble. The next age may supply where I have been defective; and the next perhaps may produce a Sir Isaac in Punning. We know that logicians first spun out reason in categories, predicaments, and enunciations; and at last they came to wind up their bottoms in syllogisms, which is the completing of that science.

The Chaldeans began the mathematics; in which the Egyptians flourished. Then these, crossing the sea by the means of Thales the Milesian, came into Greece, where they were improved very much by Pythagoras, Anaxagoras, and Oenopides of Chios. These were followed by Briso, Antipho, Hippocrates, &c.

But the excellence of the algebraic art was begun by Geber, an Arabian astronomer (whence, as is conceived, the word *algebra* took its rise) and was much since improved by Cardannus, Tartaglia, Clavius, Stevinus, Ghetaldus, Herigenius, Fran. Van Schooten, Florida de Beaune, &c.

But to return to the Art of Punning again; the progress and improvement of which, I hope, will be equal to the sciences I have mentioned; or to any superior to them, if there be such: reader, I must trespass a little longer on your patience, and tell you an old maxim, *Bonum, quo communius, eo melius*, "Good, the more common, the better it is." You see, I have, in imitation of the industrious bee, gathered my honey from various flowers; but yet I cannot say, without some diminution and loss to the persons from whom I have taken the examples to my rules, who are likely never to use their puns again.

And here, to avoid the imputation of ingratitude, I must declare to the world, that my worthy friend Dr. R———, who is singularly remarkable for his unparalleled skill in punning, and a most industrious promoter of it, has been a very great instrument in bringing this work to light, as well by animating me to proceed in it, as by endeavouring to procure a good letter for the impression.

The favourable acceptance that my puns have met with in some private companies, makes me flatter myself, that my labours therein will be candidly accepted, as they have been cordially intended to serve my native country.* TOM PUN-SIBI.

From my Study, up one Pair of Stairs, ill-contrived Streetwards, August 9th, 1719.

* Dr. Sheridan (who is mentioned as author of "The Art of Punning," by Mrs. Pilkington, vol. I. p. 64,) had a large collection of

bons mots and *contes à rire*; which Dean Swift endeavoured, but without effect, to persuade him to publish. See his letter to Dr. Sheridan, March 27, 1733. After the publication of "The Art of Punning," Dr. Sheridan was attacked, by an anonymous writer,* in a poem called, "Tom Pun-sibi metamorphosed, or the Giber gibed;" which he answered in a letter "To the Author of Tom Pun-sibi metamorphosed." See three poems on the subject in vol. X. pp. 272—276. N.

* Dr. Tisdell, called Black-Tisdell.

THE ART OF PUNNING.

"PUNNATA dicuntur, id ipsum quod sunt, aliorum esse dicuntur, aut alio quovis modo ad aliud referuntur."

Puns, in their very nature and constitution, have a relation to something else; or, if they have not, any other reason why will serve as well.

THE PHYSICAL DEFINITION OF PUNNING, ACCORDING TO CARDAN.

Punning is an art of harmonious jingling upon words, which, passing in at the ears, and falling upon the diaphragma, excites a titillary motion in those parts; and this, being conveyed by the animal spirits into the muscles of the face, raises the cockles of the heart.

THE MORAL DEFINITION OF PUNNING.

Punning is a virtue that most effectually promotes the end of good fellowship, which is laughing.

N. B. I design to make the most celebrated punners in these kingdoms examples to the following rules:

RULE I. The capital Rule. He that puns, must have a head for it; that is, he must be a man of letters, of a sprightly and fine imagination, whatever men may think of his judgment: like Dr. Swift,* who said, when

* Who greatly excelled in Punning; a talent which, he said, no man affected to despise, but those that were without it. He recorded the puns of several of his friends; wrote a ballad, full of puns, on the

a lady threw down a Cremona fiddle with a frisk of her Mantua,

" Mantuæ væ miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ !"

Or if you would have a more obvious reason, St. Dennis never made a pun after his head was cut off. Vid. Popish Legend, tom. lxxviii. p. 15000.

R. 2. The Rule of Forehead. He must have good assurance, like my lord ——, who puns in all companies.

R. 3. The Brazen Rule. He must have better assurance, like brigadier ——, who said, " That, as he was passing through a street, he made up to a country fellow who had a hare swinging on a stick over his shoulder, and, giving it a shake, asked him, Whether it was his own *hair*, or a periwig ?" Whereas it is a notorious Oxford jest.

R. 4. The Rule of Impudence. He must have the best assurance, like Dr. ——, who, although I had in three fair combats worsted him, yet had the impudence to challenge me a fourth time.

R. 5. Any person may pun upon another man's puns about half an hour after he has made them; as Dr. —— and Mr. —— frequently do.

I remember one day I was in company with them, and upon, major —— saying, " That he would leave me the gout for a legacy ;" I made answer, and told the company, " I should be sorry to have such a *leg as he*." They both snapped it up in their turns, and had as much applause for the pun as I had.

Westminster election (of which we have not been able to obtain a copy;) and has given some humorous essays in that important science. N.

R. 6. The Rule of Pun upon Pun. All puns made upon the word *pun* are to be esteemed as so much old gold; *ex. gr.* Suppose two famous *punsters* should contend for the superiority, and a man should wittily say, "This is a *Carthaginian* war."

Q. How, Sir?

A. Why, sir, it is a *Pun-ick* war.

R. 7. The Socratic Rule is, to instruct others by way of question and answer.

Q. Who was the first drawer?

A. *Petifer.*

Q. Which is the seat of the spleen?

A. The *hips.*

Q. Who were the first bakers?

A. The *Crustumenians.* (Masters of the Rolls, quoth Capt. Wolseley.)

Q. Where did the first hermaphrodites come from?

A. *Middle-sex.*

Q. What part of England has the most dogs?

A. *Bark-shire.*

Q. From whence came the first tumblers?

A. From *Somerset.*

Q. Who were the first mortgagers of land?

A. The people of *Cumber-land.*

Q. What men in the world are the best soldiers?

A. Your red haired men, because they always carry their *fire-locks* upon their shoulders.

Q. Why should a man in debt be called a diver?

A. Because he is *dipped* over head and ears.

Q. Why are ladies of late years well qualified for hunting?

A. Because they come with a *hoop* and a *hollow.*

Q. Why are presbyterians, independents, &c. said to be vermin?

A. Because they are *in-sects.*

Q. Where were the first breeches made?

A. At *Thy-atira.*

Q. Who were the first gold-finders?

A. The *Turditani.*

Q. What part of the world is best to feed dogs in?

A. *Lap-land.*

Q. What prince in the world should have a boar for his arms?

A. The duke of *Tusc-any.*

Q. Where do the best corncutters live?

A. At *Leg-horn.*

Q. Why are horses with grease in their heels the best racers?

A. Because their heels are given to *running.*

Q. What is the reason that rats and mice are so much afraid of bass violins and fiddles?

A. Because they are strung with *cat-gut.*

Q. If a lawyer is a whig, and pretends to be a tory, or *vice versa*, why should his gown be stripped off?

A. Because he is guilty of *sham-party.*

Q. How many animals are concerned in the formation of the English tongue?

A. According to *Buck*-anan, a great number: (viz.) *cat-egorical, dog-matical, crow-nological, flea-botomy, fish-ognomy, squirril-ity, rat-ification, mouse-olæum, pue-ila-nimity, hare-editary, ass-tronomy, jay-ography, stag-yrite, duck-tility.*

Q. Where were the first hams made?

A. They were made in the temple of Jupiter *Ham-mon*, by the *Hamadryades**; one of them (if we may depend upon Baker's Chronicle) was sent as a present to a gentleman in *Ham-shire*, of the family of the *Ham-*

* Women of Calabria, who dealt in bacon; not nymphs of the groves, as represented by mistaken Antiquity. See a subsequent tract in this volume. N.

ilions, who immediately sent it to *Ham-pton* court, where it was hung up by a string in the hall, by way of rarity, whence we have the English phrase *ham-strung*.

Thus did great Socrates improve the mind,
By questions useful since to all mankind;
For, when the purblind soul no farther saw,
Than length of nose, into dark Nature's law,
His method clear'd up all, enlarg'd the sight,
And so he taught his pupils with day-light.

R. 8. The Rule of Interruption. Although the company be engaged in a discourse of the most serious consequence, it is and may be lawful to interrupt them with a pun; *ex. gr.* Suppose them poring over a problem in the mathematics; you may, without offence, ask them, "How go *squares* with them?" You may say too, "That, being too intent upon those figures, they are become *cycloeid*, *i. e.* sickly-eyed; for which they are a pack of *logarithms*, *i. c.* loggerheads." Vide R. 34.

R. 9. The Rule of Risibility. A man must be the first that laughs at his own pun; as Martial advises:

Qui studet alterius risum captare lepore,
Imprimis rictum comrabat ipse suum.
"He that would move another man to laughter
Must first begin, and t'other soon comes after."

R. 10. The Rule of Retaliation obliges you, if a man makes fifty puns, to return all, or the most of them, in the same kind. As for instance: Sir W—— sent me a catalogue of Mrs. Prudence's scholars, and desired my advice as to the management of them:

Miss-Chief, the ringleader,
Miss-Advice, that spoils her face with paint.
Miss-Rule, that does every thing she is forbid.

Miss-Application, who has not done one letter in her sampler.
Miss-Belief, who cannot say the Creed yet.
Miss-Call, a perfect Billingsgate.
Miss-Fortune, that lost her grandmother's needle.
Miss-Chance, that broke her leg by romping.
Miss-Guide, that led the young misses in the dirt.
Miss-Laid, who left her porringer of flower and milk where the cat got it.
Miss-Management, that let all her stockings run out at heels for want of darning.

For which I sent the following Masters:

Master-Stroke, to whip them.
Master-Workman, to dress them.
Master-Ship to rig them.
Master-Lie, to excuse them.
Master-Wort, to purge them.
Master-Piece, to patch them.
Master-Key, to lock them up.
Master-Pock, to mortify them.

If these can't keep your ladies quiet,
Pull down their courage with low diet.
Perhaps, dear sir, you'll think it cruel,
To feed them on plain watergruel;
But, take my word, the best of breeding,
As it is plain, requires plain feeding.

Vide Roscommon.

R. 11. The Rule of Repetition: You must never let a pun be lost, but repeat and comment upon it till every one in the company both hears and understands it; *ex. gr.* Sir, I have good wine to give you; excellent *pontack*, which I got *'pon tick*; but, sir, we must have a little *pun-talk* over it; you take me, sir, you, and you, and you too madam. There is *pun-talk* upon *pontack*, and *'pon tick* too, hay?

R. 12. The Elementary Rule. Keep to your elements, whether you have fish, fowl, or flesh, for dinner: As for instance, Is not this fish, which Mr. *Pool* sent me, *ex-stream* sweet? I think it is *main* good, what say you?

O' my *soal*, I never tasted better, and I think it ought to take *plaice* of any that swims: though you may *carp* at me for saying so, I can assure you that both Dr. *Sprat* and Dr. *Whaley* are of my mind. This is an excellent *fowl*, and a fit dish for high-fliers. Pray, sir, what is your *o-pinion* of this wing? As for the leg, the cook ought to be *clapper-clawed* for not roasting it enough. But now I think of it, why should this be called the Bird of Bacchus? A. Because it was dressed by your drunken Cook. Not at all. You mistake the matter. Pray is it not a *grape-lover: i. e.* gray plover?—Are you for any of this mutton, sir? If not, I can tell you, that you ought to be *lamb-asted;* for you must know that I have the best in the country. My sheep bear away the *bell*, and I can assure you that, all *weathers*, I can treat my friends with as good mutton as this: he that cannot make a meal of it, ought to have it *ram-med* down his throat.

R. 13. The Rule of Retrospection. By this you may recall a discourse that has been past two hours, and introduce it thus: "Sir, As you were saying two hours ago—you bought those stockings in Wales; I believe it, for they seem to be *well-chose, i. e.* Welsh-hose"—"Sir, You were saying, if I mistake not, an hour or two ago, that Soldiers have the speediest Justice. I agree with you in that; for they are never without *red-dress.*"

R. 14. The Rule of Transition; which will serve to introduce any thing that has the most remote relation to the subject you are upon; *ex. gr.* If a man puns upon a *stable*, you may pun upon a *corn-field*, a *meadow*, a *horse-park*, a *smith's* or *sadler's shop; ex. gr.* One says, "his horses are gone to *rack.*" Then you answer, "I would turn *oat* the rascal that looks after them. *Hay*, sir! don't you think I am right? I would *strike*

while the iron is hot; and *pummel* the dog to some purpose."

R. 15. The Rule of Alienation; which obliges you, when people are disputing hotly upon a subject, to pitch upon that word which gives the greatest disturbance, and to make a pun upon it. This has not only occasioned peace in private companies, but has put a stop to hot wranglings in parliaments and convocations, which otherwise would not so soon come to a resolution: for, as Horace says, *Ridiculum acri*, &c.; and very often it is found so. Sir —— —— once, in parliament, brought in a bill which wanted some amendment; which being denied him by the house, he frequently repeated, "That he thirsted to mend his bill." Upon which a worthy member got up, and said, "Mr. speaker, I humbly move, since that member *thirsts* so very much, that he may be allowed to mend his *draught*." This put the house into such a good humour, that his petition was granted.

R. 16. The Rule of Analogy is, when two persons pun upon different subjects after the same manner. As, says one, "I went to my *shoemaker's* to-day for a pair of *shoes*, which I bespoke a month ago; and, when *all* came to *all*, the dog *bristles* up to me with a thousand excuses, that I thought there would never be an *end* of his discourse: but, upon my calling him a rascal, he began to *wax* warm, and had the impudence to bid me *vamp* off, for he had not leisure now to talk to me, because he was going to dinner: which vexed me indeed to the very *soal*. Upon this, I jumped out of his shop in a great rage, and wished that the next bit he eat might be his *last*." Says another, "I went to a *tanner's* that owed me some money; and (would you think it?) the *pitiful* fellow was *fleshed* at it, insomuch that forsooth he could not *hide* his resentment, but told me, that it was

enough to set a man *horn* mad to be *dunned* so early in a morning: and as for his part, he would *carry* favour no longer with me, let me do my worst. Thus the unmannerly cur *barked* at me, &c."

R. 17. The Sophistical Rule is, fixing upon a man a saying which he never spoke, and making a pun upon it, as, "Ay, sir, since you say he was born in *Bark-shire*, I say he is a *son of a bitch*."

R. 18. The Rule of Train, is a method of introducing puns which have been studied before; *ex. gr.* By talking of *Truelock* the *gun-smith*, his very name will provoke some person in the company to pun. Then you proceed: "Sir, I smell *powder*, but you are plaguy weak in your *main-spring* for punning; I would advise you to get a better *stock*, before you pretend to *let off*: though you may think yourself *prime* in this art, you are much mistaken, for a very young beginner may be a *match* for you. Ay, sir, you may *cock* and look big; but, *a-pun* my word, I take you to be no more than a *flask*; and Mrs. Skin-*flint*, my neighbour, shall pun with you for a *pistole*, if I do not *lose my aim*, &c."

R. 19. The Rule of Challenge. As for instance, when you have conned over in your mind a chain of puns, you surprise the best punner in company, after this manner: "Say *Tan pit*, if you dare."

R. 20. The Sanguine Rule allows you to swear a man out of his pun, and prove yourself the author of it, as Dr. —— served Captain ——, who was told how a slater, working at his house, fell through all the rafters from top to bottom, and that upon this accident he said, "He loved to see a man go cleverly *through his work*," —"That is mine, by —," said the doctor.

R. 21. The Rule of Concatenation is making a string of puns as fast as you can, that nobody else can put in a word till you have exhausted the subject; *ex. gr.*

There was one John *Appleby*, a *gardener*, fell in love with one Mrs. *Curran*, for her *cherry cheeks* and her *lily* white hand; and soon after he got her consent to *graft* upon her *stock*. Mr. *Link*, the parson, was sent for, who joined the loving *pair* together. Mr. *Rowntree* and Mr. *Holyoak* were bridemen. The company were, my Lady *Joan Keel*, who *came-a-mile* a foot to compliment them; and her maid *Sally*, remarkable for her *carrots*, that rid upon a *chesnut*. There was Dr. *Barrage* too, a constant *medlar* in other people's affairs. He was lately *impeach'd* for murdering Don *Quick-set*. Mrs. *Lettice Skirret* and Mrs. *Rose merry* were the bride-maids; the latter sang a song to oblige the company, which an arch wag called a *funeral dirge*: but, notwithstanding this, our friend John began to thrive upon matrimony like a *twig* in a *bush*. I forgot to tell you that the tailor had so much *cabbage* out of the wedding suit, there was none at all for supper.

R. 22. The Rule of Inoculating is, when a person makes an excellent pun, and you immediately fix another upon it: as Dean —— one day said to a gentleman, who had a very little bob wig, "Sir, the *dam* of your wig is a *whisker*;" upon which I came in very *à propos*, and said, "Sir, that cannot be, for it is but an *ear-wig*."

R. 23. The Rule of Desertion allows you to bring a man into a pun, and leave him to work it out: as, suppose you should hear a man say the word *incomparable* —— Then you proceed, *in-com-in-com-par-par-rable-rable*——So let the other make his best of it.

R. 24 The Salick Rule is a pretence to a jumping of wits: that is, when a man has made a good pun, the other swears with a pun he was just coming out with it. One night, I remember, Mr. —— served Dr. —— so. The former saying over a bottle, "Will, I am for my

mistress here." "How so?" says Tom. "Why, I am for *Wine if-red*." "By this crooked stick,"* said Tom, "I was coming out with it."

R. 25. The Etymological Rule is, when a man hunts a pun through every letter and syllable of a word: as, for example, I am asked, "What is the best word to spend an evening with?" I answer "*Potatoes*; for there is *po—pot—pota—potat—potatoe*, and the reverse *set-a-tap*."

R. 26. The Rule of Mortification is when a man having got the thanks and laugh of a company for a good pun, an enemy to the art swears he read it in "Cambridge Jests." This is such an inversion of it, that I think I may be allowed to make examples of these kind of people in verse:

Thus puppies, that adore the dark,
Against bright Cynthia howl and bark;
Although the Regent of the Night,
Like us, is gay with borrow'd light.

R. 27. The Professionary Rule† is, to frame a story, and swear you were present at an event where every

* *Cane-a-wry*; *i. e.* Canary.

† An improvement on this Rule, which Dr. Swift has adopted in his "Full and true account of Wood's Procession to the Gallows," attracted the following warm applause of the noble Author of the Remarks. "I have said so much in one of my former letters of the cause which gave rise to them (the Drapier's Letter,) and of the effect which they had upon the nation, that I need say no more in this place, than to recommend them to your perusal, for the style and conduct of their manner: but, lest they may appear too grave to so young a man, and one who is so little interested in the present, and much less in the past affairs of Ireland, you will find a paper at the end of them that will excite your risibility, or I am mistaken. The whole is a piece of ridicule too powerful for the strongest gravity to withstand." Orrery's Remarks, p. 126. Yet what at last is this merry-making machine? Why the author describes the several ar-

man talked in his own calling; *ex. gr.* Major ——— swears, he was present at the seizing of a pick pocket by a great rabble in Smithfield; and that he heard

A Taylor say, "Send the dog to *Hell.*"
The Cook, "Let me be at him, I'll *baste* him."
The Joiner, "It is *plain* the dog was caught in the fact; I *saw* him."
The Blacksmith, "He is a fine *spark* indeed!"
The Butcher, "*Knock down* the *shambling* cur."
The Glazier, "Make the *light shine through him.*"
The bookseller, "*Bind* him over."
The Saddler, "*Pummel* him."
The Farmer, "*Thrash* the dog."
A Popish Priest going by, "I'll make the *Devil fly out of him.*"

R. 23. The Brazen-head Rule is, when a Punster stands his ground against a whole company, though there is not one to side with him, to the utter destruction of all conversation but his own. As for instance—says one, "I hate a *pun.*"—Then he, "When a *pun is meant*, is it a *punishment?*"—"*Deuce* take your quibbling?"—"Sir, I will not bate you an *ace, cinque* me if I do; and I'll make you know that I am a *sice* above you."—"This fellow cannot talk out of his *element.*"—"To divert you, was *all I meant.*"

tificers attending W. Wood (represented by a log of timber) to the gallows, and each of them expressing his resentment in the terms of his calling: the cook will baste him: the bookseller will turn over a new leaf with him; the tailor will sit on his skirts. His lordship then leads up the laugh, with *Risum teneatis, amici?* If he did not, we should want such a note as the prudent parson put to the pathetic part of his funeral sermon. *Here pull out your handkerchief, and weep.* Every apprentice, who has not sense enough to learn his art, is soon able to apply the terms of it to this kind of banter and ridicule. And though I blame not the Drapier for falling into it, as it was characteristic of the persons he describes, and suited to the taste of those for whom he wrote, yet I own I am too phlegmatic to shake my sides at it. W. P.

R. 29. The Hypothetic Rule* is, when you suppose things hardly consistent to be united for the sake of a pun: as for instance—suppose a person in the pillory had received a full discharge of eggs upon every part of his face but the handle of it; why would he make the longest verses in the world? Ans. *Versos Alexandrinos*, i. e. All-eggs-and-dry-nose.

R. 30. The Rule of Naturalization is, that punning is free of all languages: as, for the Latin *Romanos*, you may say "Roman nose"—*Temeraria*, "Tom, where are you?"—*Oxoniæ prospectus*, "Pox on you, pray speak to us." For the French, *quelque chose*, you may say in English "kick shoes." When one says of a thief, "I wish he was transported;" answer, "he is already *fur* enough." Dr. Swift made an excellent advantage of this rule one night: when a certain peevish gentleman in his company had lost his *spectacles*, he bid him "have a good heart; for, if it continued *raining* all night, he would find them in the morning."—"Pray how so?"—"Why, sir,

"Nocte pluit tota, redeunt *spectacula* manè."

R. 31. The Rule of Random. When a man speaks any thing that comes uppermost, and some good pun-finder discovers what he never meant in it; then he is to say, "You have hit it!" As major —— did: complaining that he staid at home by reason of an issue in a leg, which was just beginning to *run*, he was answered by Mr. ——, "I wonder that you should be confined, who have such *running* legs." The Major replied, "You have hit it; for I meant *that*."

* Improved by Dr. Swift into "A Discourse to prove the Antiquity of the English Tongue." N.

R. 32. The Rule of Scandal. Never to speak well of another Punster; *ex. gr.* "Who, he! Lord, sir, he has not sense enough to play at crambo;" or, "He does not know the meaning of synonymous words;" or, "He never rose so high as a conundrum or a carry-whichit."

R. 33. The Rule of Catch is, when you hear a man conning a pun softly to himself, to whip it out of his mouth, and pass it upon the company for your own: as for instance; Mustard happened to be mentioned in company where I was; and a gentleman, with his eyes fixed upon the ceiling, was at *Mus—mus, sinapi—snap eye—bite nose*—One in company, overhearing him, *bit* him, and *snapped* it up; and said, "Mustard is the stoutest seed in the world, for it takes the greatest men by the *nose*."

R. 34. The Golden Rule allows you to change one syllable for another; by this, you may either lop off, insert, or add to a word; *ex. gr.*

For { Church—*Kirk*,
Bangor—*Clangor*,
Presbyter—*Hasbiter*, &c.

This Rule is of such consequence, that a man was once tried for his life by it. The case was thus: A certain man was brought before a judge of assize for murder, his lordship asked his name, and, being answered *Spillman*, the judge said, "Take away *Sp.* and his name is *Ill-man*; put *K* to it, and it is *Kill man*: away with him, jailer; his very name has hanged him." This 34th Rule, on this occasion, became a rule of court, and was so well liked, that a justice of peace, who shall be nameless, applied every tittle of it to a man brought to him upon the same account, after this manner:

"Come, sir, I conjure you, as I am one of his majesty's justices of the peace, to tell me your name."—"My name, an't please you, is *Watson*."—"O ho, sir! *Watson!* mighty well! Take *sp* from it, and it is *Ill*-man, and put *K* to it, and it is *Kill-man:* away with him, constable; his very name will hang him."

Let us now consider a new case; as, for instance, "The Church of England as by Law established." Put a *T* before it, and it is *Test-ablished*: take away the *Test*, and put in *o*, and it is *A-bolished*.

How much was the late ingenious author of Parson Alberoni obliged to it, in that very natural story which he framed concerning the preacher; where he tells you, one of the congregation called the Minister an *Humbassador* for an Ambassador.*

* The story here alluded to is told in a pamphlet, entitled, "A modest Apology for Parson Alberoni, Governor to King Philip, a Minor, and universal Curate of the whole Spanish Monarchy, &c. by Thomas Gordon, Esq. 1719;" and is as follows: "There is, in a certain diocese in this nation, a living worth about six hundred pounds a year. This, and two or three more preferments, maintain the doctor in becoming ease and corpulency. He keeps a chariot in town, and a journeyman in the country; and his curate and his coach-horses are his equal drudges, saving that the four-legged cattle are better fed, and have sleeker cassocks, than his spiritual drayhorse. The doctor goes down once a year, to sheer his flock, and fill his pockets; or, in other words, to receive the wages of his embassy; and then, sometimes in an afternoon, if his belly do not happen to be too full, he vouchsafes to mount the pulpit, and to instruct his people in the greatness of his character and dullness. This composes the whole parish to rest; but the doctor one day denouncing himself *the Lord's Ambassador* with greater fire and loudness than could have been reasonably expected from him, it roused a clown of the congregation, who waked his next neighbour, with, 'Dost hear, Tom, dost hear?'—'Ay,' says Tom, yawning, 'what does he say?'—'Say?' answered the other; 'he says a plaguy lie, to be sure; he says as how he is my Lord's *Humbassador;* but I think he is more rather the Lord's Receiver General, for he never comes but to take money." Six hundred pounds a year is, moderately speaking, a competent fee for lulling the largest

Give me leave, courteous reader, to recommend to your perusal and practice this most excellent Rule, which is of such universal use and advantage to the learned world, that the most valuable discoveries, both as to antiquities and etymologies, are made by it; nay, farther, I will venture to say, that all words which are introduced to enrich and make a language copious, beautiful, and harmonious, arise chiefly from this Rule. Let any man but consult Bentley's Horace, and he will see what useful discoveries that very learned gentleman has made by the help of this Rule; or indeed poor Horace would have lain under the eternal reproach of making "a *fox* eat *oats*," had not the learned doctor, with great judgment and penetration, found out *nitidula* to be a blunder of the librarians for *vulpecula*; which *nitedula*, the doctor says, signifies a *grass-mouse*, and this clears up the whole matter, because it makes the story hang well together: for all the world knows, that weazles have a most tender regard and affection to grass mice, whereas they hate foxes as they do firebrands. In short, all various lections are to be attributed to this

congregation in England asleep once in a twelvemonth. Such tithes are the price of napping; and such mighty odds there are between a curtain lecture and a cushion lecture." See the collection of Tracts by Gordon and Trenchard, vol. I. p. 130.—Mr. Gordon was a Scotchman, and came to London very young in order to seek his fortune. He was soon taken notice of by Mr. Trenchard, and, in conjunction with him, wrote Cato's Letters, and many political and other pamphlets On Mr. Trenchard's death, he married his widow; and some time after he received a great addition to his fortune, by a very considerable bequest made to him by the will of a country physician, to whom he was only known by his writings. He was many years a writer in defence of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole, afterward Lord Orford. To this minister he dedicated his Translation of Tacitus, and was by him appointed one of the Commissioners of the Wine License Office, a place which he held at the time of his death, which happened July 23, 1750. N.

Rule: so are all the Greek dialects; or Homer would have wanted the sonorous beauty of his oios. But the greatest and best masters of this Rule, without dispute, were the Dorians, who made nothing of saying *tin* for *sui*, *tenos* for *ekeinos*, *surisdomes* for *surizomen*, &c. From this too we have our *quasis* in Lexicons. Was it not by Rule the 34th, that the Samaritan, Chaldee, Æthiopic, Syriac, Arabic, and Persian languages were formed from the original Hebrew? for which I appeal to the Polyglott. And among our modern languages, are not the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French, derived and formed from the Latin by the same power? How much poets have been obliged to it, we need no further proof than the figures *prothesis*, *epenthesis*, *apocope*, *paragoge*, and *ellipsis*, trimming and fitting of words to make them more agreeable to our ears: Dionysius Halicarnassensis has taken notice of it in his book "De Compositione Vocum," where he pleasantly compares your polite reformers of words to masons with hammers, who break off rugged corners of stones, that they may become more even and firm in their places.

But, after all, give me leave to lament, that I cannot have the honour of being the sole inventor of this incomparable Rule: though I solemnly protest, upon the word of an author (if an author may have credit) that I never had the least hint toward it, any more than the ladies' letters and young children's pronunciation, till a year after I had proposed this Rule to Dr. ——, who was an excellent judge of the advantage it might be to the public; when, to my great surprise, tumbling over the third tome of Alstedius, p. 71, right loth to believe my eyes, I met with the following passage: "Ambigua

multum faciunt ad hanc rem, cujusmodi exempla plurima reperiuntur apud Plautum, qui in ambiguis crebro ludit. Joci captantur ex permutatione syllabarum et vocum. ut pro *De*cretum, *Dis*cretum; pro *Me*dicus, *Men*dicus et *Mer*dicus: pro Poly*carpus*, Poly*copros*. Item ex Syllabarum cllipsi, ut ait Althusisus, cap. iii. civil. convers. pro Casimirus, *J'rus.*; pro Marcus, *Arcus;* ro Vinosus, *Osus;* pro Sacerdotium, *Otium*. Sic, additione literæ, pro Urbanus, *Turbanus*." Which exactly corresponded to every branch and circumstance of my Rule. Then, indeed, I could not avoid breaking out into the following exclamations, and that after a most pathetic manner: "Wretched Tom Pun-Sibi! Wretched indeed! Are all thy nocturnal lucubrations come to this? Must another, for being a hundred years before thee in the world, run away with the glory of thy own invention? It is true, he must. Happy Alstedius! who, I thought, would have stood me in *all stead*, upon consulting thy method of joking! *All's tedious* to me now, since thou hast robbed me of that honour which would have set me above all writers of the present age. And why not happy, Tom Pun-sibi? did we not jump together like true wits? But, alas! thou art on the safest side of the bush; my credit being liable to the suspicion of the world, because you wrote before me. Ill-natured critics, in spite of all my protestations, will condemn me, right or wrong, for a plagiary. Henceforward never write any thing of thy own; but pillage and trespass upon all that ever wrote before thee; search among dust and moths for things new to the learned. Farewell, Study; from this moment I abandon thee: for, wherever I can get a paragraph upon any subject whatsoever ready

done to my hand, my head shall have no farther trouble than to see it fairly transcribed!"—And this method, I hope, will help me to swell out the Second Part of this work.

THE END OF THE FIRST PART.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Second Part of this Work will be published, with all convenient expedition: to which will be added, A small Treatise of CONUNDRUMS, CARRIWHICHITS, and LONGE-PETITES; together with the WINTER-FIRE'S Diversion: The Art of making REBUSES: The Antiquity of HOOP-PETTICOATS, proved from Adams's two Daughters, Calmana and Delbora, &c. &c. &c.

EDMUND CURLL, TO THE READER.

THERE has not, as yet, been any second part of this work published, nor do I believe was ever intended. But my friend Anthony Hammond, Esq. upon reading it over, sent me examples to three more rules of his own making, viz.

Rule 35. The Rule of Blunder is, when any one under the notion of a mistake, makes a pun which he may take notice of himself if the company do not; *ex. gr.*

Captain J—— said to his kinsman, who was going to be married, "O, cousin, I hear you are about to *halter* your condition." The company not taking notice of it; the captain corrected himself, "alter," says he, "I should have said,"

Rule 36. The Rule of Sound is when the pun consists in the sound of the words only, without any relation to the thing signified; *ex. gr.*

He who translated that ingenious posy of a wedding ring, "Qui dedit, se dedit;" when "he did it, she did it."

Or, like that of the country parson, whom a Roundhead colonel thought to puzzle by asking him whether he could rhyme to "hydrops, nocthycorax, thorax, et mascula vervex." He immediately answered, "land tax, and army tax, excise, and general Fairfax."

Rule 37. The Rule of Equivocation is the innocent use of this Jesuitical Art; *ex. gr.*

As the famous Daniel Purcell, a nonjuror, was dabbling along the streets in the dirt and rain, and a friend of his passing by asked him why he did not take a coach

—"Alas," says he, "this is not a *reign* for me to take a coach in."

Another time, one of Daniel's friends telling him that when King George landed at Greenwich, he heard, he had a full view of him, for that he stood next to him at his coming ashore. Therefore, says he, you must know him. "Ay," replied Daniel, "though I know him very well, yet I can't *swear* to him."

Lastly, Daniel knocking on a 30th of January, at the Crown Tavern door in the Strand, was answered by the drawer, through the wicket, that he could not let him in, because it was Fast-day, and his master and mistress were gone to church, "D——n your master and mistress," says he, "can't they be content to fast themselves, but they must make their doors *fast?*"

The learned Mr. Charles Barnard,* sergeant surgeon to Queen Anne, being very severe upon parsons having pluralities: A reverend and worthy divine heard him a good while with patience; but at length took him up with this question, "Why do you, Mr. Sergeant Barnard, rail thus at pluralities, who have always so many *sine-cures* upon your own hands?"

Dr. Lloyd,† bishop of Worcester, so eminent for his prophecies, when by his solicitation and compliance at court he got removed from a poor Welsh bishopric to a rich English one, a reverend Dean of the church said,

* Famous for his capital library. N.

† See the Journal to Stella, July 1, 1712.—Dr. William Lloyd, successively bishop of St. Asaph, of Coventry and Lichfield, and of Worcester, was born Aug. 18, 1627; and died Aug. 30, 1717, in the 91st year of his age, "without losing the use of his understanding," says the writer of his article in the Biographia Britannica. Bishop Burnet tells us, "he was the most indefatigable in his industry, and the most judicious in his observations, of any he knew, and one of the greatest masters of style then living." N.

"That he found his brother Lloyd spelt Prophet with an *f*."

THE HISTORY OF POETRY.

IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND.*

SIR,

In obedience to your commands, I here send you the following short essay toward a History of Poetry in England and Ireland. At first it was a science we only began to CHAW SIR. A hundred years after, we attempted to translate out of the Psalms, but could not our STERN-HOLD. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, I think, there was but one DI-SPENSER of good verses; for his patron, though a great man, IS HID NIGH by the length of time. Yet, a little before her death, we attempted to deal in tragedy, and began to SHAKE SPEARS; which was pursued under King James the First by three great poets, in one of them many a line so strong, that you might make a BEAM ON'T; the second, indeed, gives us sometimes but FLAT CHEER, and the third is BEN-ding a little to stiffness.

In the reign of King Charles the First, there was a new succession of poets; one of them, though seldom read, I am very fond of; he has so much salt in his compositions, that you would think he had been used to SUCK-LING: as to his friend the author of Gondibert, I'D AVE AN AUNT write better. I say nothing against your favourite, though some censure him for writing too

* This has been printed as the dean's, and is likely to be genuine. See the letters to Lord Pembroke, &c. in a future page of this volume. N.

COOLY; but he had a rival whose happier genius made him stand like a WALL OR a pillar against censure.

During the usurpation, we fell into burlesque; and I think whoever reads Hudibras, cannot BUT LEER. I have COT ONE more, who travestied Virgil, though not equal to the former.

After the restoration, poets became very numerous: the chief, whose fame is louder than a MILL-TONE, must never be forgot. And here I must observe, that poets in those days loved retirement so much, that sometimes they lived in dens. One of them in a DRY-DEN: another called his den his village, or DEN-HAM; and I am informed that the sorry fellow, who is now laureat, affects to USE-DENS still: but, to return from this digression, we were then famous for tragedy and comedy; the author of Venice Preserved is seldom O'T AWAY; yet he who wrote the Rival Queens, before he lost his senses, sometimes talked MAD-LEE. Another, who was of this kingdom, went into England, because it is more SOUTHERN; and he wrote tolerably well. I say nothing of the Satirist, with his OLD-DAM' verses. As for comedy, the Plain Dealer, W'ICH EARLY came into credit, is allowed on all hands an excellent piece: he had a dull contemporary, who sometimes showed humour; but his colouring was bad, and he could not SHADE-WELL. Sir George, in my opinion, outdid them all, and was sharp at EITHER-EDGE. The duke is also excellent, who took a BOOK IN GAME, and turned into ridicule, under the name of The Rehearsal. It is, indeed, no wonder to find poetry thrive under the reign of that prince; when, by one of his great favourites, who was likewise an excellent poet, there was a DORE-SET open for all men of wit. Perhaps you WILL-MUTTER, that I have left out the earl of Rochester; but I never was one of his admirers.

Upon the revolution, poetry seemed to decline; however, I shall PRY o'R as many poets as I can remember. Mr. Montague affected to be a patron of wit, and his house was the poets' HALL-I-FAX for several years, which one of them used to STEP-NIGH every day. Another of them, who was my old acquaintance, succeeded well in comedy, but failed when he began to CON GRAVE subjects. The rest came in a ROW.

The author of the Dispensary had written nothing else valuable, and therefore is too small in the GARTH. But may not a man be allowed to ADD IS OWN friend to the number? I mean, the author of Cato.

To mention those who are now alive, would be endless; I will therefore only venture to lay down one maxim, that a good poet, if he designs to TICKLE the world, must be GAY and YOUNG; but, if he proposes to give us rational pleasure, he must be as grave as a PEER.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

THE

PRESENT STATE

OF

WIT.

IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND IN THE COUNTRY.

FIRST PRINTED IN MAY, 1711.

"Dr. Freind was with me, and pulled out a two-penny pamphlet just published, called '*The State of Wit*,'* giving a character of all the papers that have come out of late. The author seems to be a whig; yet he speaks very highly of a paper called 'The Examiner;' and says he supposes the author of it is Dr. Swift. But above all things he praises the Tattlers and Spectators; and I believe Steele and Addison were privy to the printing of it. Thus one is treated by those impudent dogs!"

Journal to Stella, May 14, 1711.

* The light thrown by this little tract on the various periodical papers of the time when it was written will, we doubt not, be deemed a sufficient reason for having preserved it in this Collection. It is somewhat remarkable, that it was advertised at the end of the original Examiner of May 17, and not at all in the Spectator.—Though published anonymously; from the initials J. G. being placed at the conclusion, and from its singular impartiality, there is great reason to suppose it the production of Mr. Gay. N.

THE PRESENT STATE OF WIT.

SIR, *Westminster, May* 3, 1711.

You acquaint me, in your last, that you are still so busy building at ——, that your friends must not hope to see you in town this year; at the same time you desire me, that you may not be quite at a loss in conversation among the *beau monde* next winter, to send you an account of the present state of wit in town; which, without further preface, I shall therefore endeavour to perform, and give you the histories and characters of all our periodical papers, whether monthly, weekly, or diurnal, with the same freedom I used to send you our other town news.

I shall only premise, that as you know I never cared one farthing either for whig or tory; so I shall consider our writers purely as they are such, without any respect to which party they may belong.

Dr. King* has for some time lain down his Monthly Philosophical Transactions, which, the titlepage informed us at first, were only "to be continued as they sold;"†

* Dr. William King, born in 1663, was educated at Westminster school, and thence elected a student of Christ Church; he was admitted an advocate in Doctors Commons in 1692, and appointed judge of the high court of admiralty in Ireland in 1702. A natural indolence, and a turn for dissipation, having greatly reduced his circumstances, he was indebted to the friendship of Dr. Swift, at the end of the year 1711, for the office of gazetteer; which he enjoyed but a few months; the labour being more than suited his inclinations. He died Dec. 25, 1712. His Original Works, which are remarkable for a peculiar vein of humour, and exquisite raillery, were printed, with Historical Notes and Memoirs of the Author, in three volumes, 8vo. 1776. N.

† The Monthly Transactions began in January, 1708-9; and ended in September, 1709. N.

and though that gentleman has a world of wit, yet, as it lies in one particular way of raillery, the town soon grew weary of his writings; though I cannot but think, that their author deserves a much better fate than to languish out the small remainder of his life in the Fleet prison.

About the same time that the doctor left off writing, one Mr. Ozell* put out his Monthly Amusement, which is still continued; and, as it is generally some French novel or play indifferently translated, is more or less taken notice of as the original piece is more or less agreeable.

As to our weekly papers, the poor Review† is quite exhausted, and grown so very contemptible, that though he has provoked all his brothers of the quill round, none of them will enter into controversy with him. This fellow, who had excellent natural parts, but wanted a small foundation of learning, is a lively instance of those wits,

* John Ozell, a voluminous translator; who, having incurred the displeasure of Mr. Pope, was very severely handled by him and his Commentator, in the Dunciad and the notes upon it. Mr. Ozell published hardly any thing original; and his translations are not in much repute. He was auditor-general of the city and bridge accompts, of St. Paul's cathedral, and of St. Thomas's hospital: and is said to have been a very worthy man, and an excellent companion. He died Oct. 15, 1743. N.

† This paper was entirely the production of Daniel De Foe, who was equally famous for politics and poetry. He set out in life as a hosier; but in that situation being very unsuccessful, he was induced to apply to his pen for subsistence. He was invited in 1694 to settle at Cadiz, as an agent to the English merchants; which he declined from patriotic motives; and was some time after appointed accomptant to the commissioners of the glass duty. For one of his performances he was condemned to the pillory; and, when exalted above his fellows, he cheerfully underwent the punishment, and wrote "A Hymn to the Pillory," as a defiance to the ministry. He published many books and pamphlets; but is perhaps at present best known by his "History of Robinson Crusoe." He died at Islington, in easy circumstances, and at a very advanced age, April 26, 1731. N.

who, as an ingenious author says, "will endure but one skimming."

The Observator was almost in the same condition; but, since our party struggles have run so high, he is much mended for the better; which is imputed to the charitable assistance of some outlying friends.* These two authors† might, however, have flourished some time

* John Tutchin was concerned on the side of Monmouth in the time of Charles II; and, for a political piece which he wrote in favour of that afterward, was sentenced by Jefferies to be whipped through several towns in the West, and handled so severely that he petitioned James II. to be hanged. When that king died in exile, he wrote an invective against his memory, occasioned by some humane elegies on his death. The Observator (a title which had before been used by L'Estrange) was resumed by Tutchin, April 1, 1702; and continued by him till 1707; very manfully putting his name to all that he published. Becoming obnoxious to the tories, he was attacked by some unknown persons, who so cruelly beat him, as to occasion an illness which terminated in death. In the last paper which he published, he complains of being a prisoner for a small debt, which he was not able to pay; and that ever since he received the blows on his head, he had been languishing, and his head imposthumated. "Add to this," he says, "an empty purse, sick heart, a numerous family, and being neglected by my friends that I have served; and you need not wonder that my pulse beats low." Observator, Sept. 20, 1707. He died in three days after, at the age of 44. But his paper was continued by George Ridpath, under the title of "The Observator revived;" and was published for "the advantage of the widow and family of Captain Tutchin."—Ridpath was also author of "The Flying Post," in opposition to "The Postboy" of Abel Roper; two scandalous papers, for which they equally and alternately deserved to be cudgeled, and were so:

> There Ridpath, Roper, cudgel'd might ye view,
> The very worsted still look'd black and blue.

Ridpath was committed to Newgate, Sept. 8, 1712, for some scandalous reflections in "The Flying Post;" and it is remarkable that he and Roper both died on the same day, Nov. 16, 1729. N.

† Good portraits of De Foe and Ridpath (who are styled "The British Libellers") were engraved under a head of Steele (in the character of "Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. the British Censor") as an ornament to a whimsical poem in folio, called "The Three Champions,"

longer, had not the controversy been taken up by much abler hands.

The Examiner is a paper which all men who speak without prejudice allow to be well written. Though his subject will admit of no great variety, he is continually placing it in so many different lights, and endeavouring to inculcate the same thing by so many beautiful changes of expression, that men who are concerned in no party may read him with pleasure. His way of assuming the question in debate is extremely artful; and his letter to Crassus is, I think, a masterpiece. As these papers are supposed to have been written by several hands, the critics will tell you, that they can discern a difference in their styles and beauties, and pretend to observe, that the first Examiners abound chiefly in wit, the last in humour.

Soon after their first appearance, came out a paper from the other side, called The Whig Examiner,* written with so much fire, and in so excellent a

printed about 1711, a copy of which (perhaps an unique) is among the many curious tracts bequeathed by archbishop Secker to the Lambeth Library. N.

* Five numbers only of this paper were published under that title, by Mr. Addison and Mr. Arthur Maynwaring: and, from its being laid down to make room for "The Medley," Mr. Oldmixon concludes it to have been principally the work of the latter. Both were published in professed opposition to "The Examiner." At the end of the 25th Medley, May 26, 1712, appeared the following curiosity: "In a few days will be published an improvement of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift's late proposal to the most honourable the lord high treasurer, for correcting, improving, and ascertaining, the English tongue; wherein, beside abundance of other particulars, will be more clearly shown, that to erect an academy of such men, who (by being no christians) have unhappily prevented their ecclesiastical preferment; or (by being buffoons and scandal-bearers) can never expect the employment of an envoy from those who prefer such services at home, to the doing them no service abroad; and that to give them

style, as put the tories in no small pain for their favourite hero: every one cried, Bickerstaff must be the author; and people were the more confirmed in this opinion upon its being so soon laid down, which seemed to show that it was only written to bind the Examiners to their good behaviour, and was never designed to be a weekly paper. The Examiners, therefore, have no one to combat with at present, but their friend the Medley; the author of which paper, though he seems to be a man of good sense, and expresses it luckily enough now and then, is, I think, for the most part, perfectly a stranger to fine writing.* I presume I need not tell you, that The Examiner carries much the more sail, as it is supposed to be written by the direction, and under the eye, of some great persons who sit at the helm of affairs, and is consequently looked on as a sort of public notice which way they are steering us. The reputed author is Dr. Swift, with the assistance sometimes of Dr. Atterbury and Mr. Prior.

good pensions, is the true and only method toward the end proposed; in a letter to a gentleman, that mistook the doctor's project." And in the Medley following, stood this advertisement: "Whereas, since my last, there has been published a very ingenious pamphlet, called, "Reflections on Dr. Swift's Letter;" this has prevented the coming out of a pamphlet, entitled, "Reasons for not correcting, &c." which was advertised in my paper of Monday last, and was intended to be published the Thursday following." This was to have been called, "Reasons for not correcting, improving, and ascertaining, the English Tongue at this Time. In a Letter to Dr. Swift." See the Medley, No. 24. Rudely, however, as Dr. Swift was in many instances attacked by Mr. Maynwaring, it must be owned, he was the politest of his opponents. N.

* This reflection was certainly intended for Oldmixon, being by no means applicable to Mr. Maynwaring. N.

The Medley is said to be written by Mr. Oldmixon,* and supervised by Mr. Maynwaring,† who perhaps might entirely write those few papers which are so much better than the rest.‡

Before I proceed farther in the account of our weekly papers, it will be necessary to inform you, that, at the beginning of the winter, to the infinite surprise of all men, Mr. Steele flung up his Tattler; and, instead of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. subscribed himself Richard Steele to the last of those papers, after a handsome compliment to the town, for their kind acceptance of his endeavours to divert them. The chief reason he thought fit to give, for his leaving off writing, was, that, having been so long looked on in all public places and companies as the author of those papers, he found that his most intimate friends and acquaintance were in pain to

* Oldmixon concludes the *Whig Examiner* to have been principally the work of Mr. Maynwaring, as it was laid down to make room for the *Medley*. N.

† Arthur Maynwaring, Esq. born at Ightfield, in Shropshire, 1668, was educated at Shrewsbury, and, in 1705, sent to Christ Church, Oxford, to study the law, which he practised on his settling in London; but, coming early to an estate of about 800l. a year, he exchanged the bar for more pleasurable pursuits. He was from principle a strenuous Nonjuror; but soon relinquished those opinions from conviction. In the latter end of King William's reign, he was made a commissioner of the customs, through the interest of the duke of Somerset; and afterward, by Lord Godolphin, was appointed auditor of the imprest. He took an active part against Dr Sacheverell; published some little tracts on that occasion; and was the author of several political pieces, which are specified in his "Life and Posthumous Works," published by Mr. Oldmixon (who had assisted considerably in "The Medley") in 1715. He died Nov. 13, 1712. Mr. Maynwaring's "Medley" was laid down with Dr. Swift's "Examiner;" but both those publications were afterward resumed; the former (under the title of "The Medley and Flying Post") by Ridpath, a Scotchman; the latter by Oldisworth. N.

‡ This was exactly true. Mr. Oldmixon, in his Life of Mr. Maynwaring, attributes each number of the Medley to its proper writer; and see the Biographia Britannica, art. Maynwaring. N.

act or speak before him. The town was very far from being satisfied with this reason; and most people judged the true cause to be, either that he was quite spent, and wanted matter to continue his undertaking any longer, or that he laid it down as a sort of submission to, or composition with, the government, for some past offences; or, lastly, that he had a mind to vary his shape, and appear again in some new light.

However that were, his disappearing seemed to be bewailed as some general calamity; every one wanted so agreeable an amusement: and the coffee-houses began to be sensible, that the esquire's lucubrations alone had brought them more customers than all their other newspapers put together.

It must indeed be confessed, that never man threw up his pen under stronger temptations to have employed it longer: his reputation was at a greater height than, I believe, ever any living author's was before him. It is reasonable to suppose that his gains were proportionably considerable; every one read him with pleasure and good will; and the tories, in respect to his other good qualities, had almost forgiven his unaccountable imprudence in declaring against them. Lastly, it was highly improbable, if he threw off a character the ideas of which were so strongly impressed in every one's mind, however finely he might write in any new form, that he should meet with the same reception.

To give you my own thoughts of this gentleman's writings, I shall in the first place observe, that there is this noble difference between him and all the rest of our polite and gallant authors: the latter have endeavoured to please the age by falling in with them, and encouraging them in their fashionable vices, and false notions of things. It would have been a jest some time since, for a man to have as-

serted that any thing witty could be said in praise of a married state; or that devotion and virtue were any way necessary to the character of a fine gentleman. Bickerstaff ventured to tell the town, that they were a parcel of fops, fools, and vain coquettes; but in such a manner, as even pleased them, and made them more than half inclined to believe that he spoke truth.

Instead of complying with the false sentiments or vicious tastes of the age, either in morality, criticism, or good-breeding; he has boldly assured them, that they were altogether in the wrong, and commanded them, with an authority which perfectly well became him, to surrender themselves to his arguments for virtue and good sense.

It is incredible to conceive the effect his writings have had on the town; how many thousand follies they have either quite banished, or given a very great check to: how much countenance they have added to virtue and religion; how many people they have rendered happy, by showing them it was their own fault if they were not so; and lastly, how entirely they have convinced our fops and young fellows of the value and advantages of learning.

He has indeed rescued it out of the hands of pedants and fools, and discovered the true method of making it amiable and lovely to all mankind. In the dress he gives it, it is a most welcome guest at tea-tables and assemblies, and is relished and caressed by the merchants on the Change; accordingly, there is not a lady at court, nor a banker in Lombard-street, who is not verily persuaded, that Captain Steele is the greatest scholar and best casuist of any man in England.

Lastly, his writings have set all our wits and men of letters upon a new way of thinking, of which they had little or no notion before; and though we cannot yet say

that any of them have come up to the beauties of the original, I think we may venture to affirm, that every one of them writes and thinks much more justly than they did some time since.

"The vast variety of subjects which he has treated of in so different a manner, and yet all so perfectly well, made the world believe that it was impossible they should all come from the same hand.* This set every one upon guessing who was the squire's friend; and most people at first fancied it must be Dr. Swift; but it is now no longer a secret, that his only great and constant assistant was Mr. Addison.

This is that excellent friend to whom Mr. Steele owes so much, and who refuses to have his name set before those pieces which the greatest pens in England would be proud to own. Indeed, they would hardly add to this gentleman's reputation, whose works in Latin and English poetry long since convinced the world that he was the greatest master in Europe, of those two languages.†

* Dr. Felton tells us, "The grave and facetious 'Squire Bickerstaff hath drawn mankind in every dress, and every disguise of nature, in a style ever varying with the humours, fancies, and follies he describes;" that, "he hath shown himself a master in every turn of his pen, whether his subject be light or serious;" and, from his having "laid down the rules of common life with so much judgment, in such lively and agreeable language," recommends him as a model of manners and of style. N.

† "I may recommend Mr. Addison and Mr. Prior, as perfect patterns of true poetic writing. Mr. Addison is more laboured, like his great master Virgil: he hath weighed every word; nor is there any expression in all his lines, that can be changed for any juster, or more forcible than itself. Mr. Prior enjoys the freest and easiest Muse in the world, and perhaps is the only man who may rival Horace, in an admirable felicity of expression, both in the sublime and familiar way. Like our celebrated Cowley, he hath excelled in all kinds of poetry. In his works we meet an assembly of the Muses. Since the Roman Swan expired, none hath taken bolder and happier flights, or touched the lyre with a more masterly hand; and, since our Chaucer's days, none hath told a merry or heroic tale so well." Felton.

I am assured from good hands, that all the visions, and other tracts in that way of writing, with a very great number of the most exquisite pieces of wit and raillery throughout the lucubrations, are entirely of this gentleman's composing; which may in some measure account for that different genius which appears in the winter papers from those of the summer, at which time, as the Examiner often hinted, this friend of Mr. Steele was in Ireland.

Mr. Steele confesses, in his last volume of the Tattler, that he is obliged to Dr. Swift for his Town Shower, and the Description of the Morning; with some other hints received from him in private conversation.

I have also heard, that several of those letters which came as from unknown hands were written by Mr. Henley;* which is an answer to your query, who those friends are whom Mr. Steele speaks of in his last Tattler.

But to proceed with my account of our other papers. The expiration of Bickerstaff's Lucubrations was attended with much the same consequences as the death of Melibœus's ox in Virgil: as the latter engendered swarms of bees, the former immediately produced whole swarms of little satirical scribblers.

One of these authors called himself the Growler; and assured us, that, to make amends for Mr. Steele's silence,

* Anthony, son of Sir Robert Henley, of the Grange, was bred at Oxford; where he distinguished himself by an early taste for polite learning, and an intimate acquaintance with the ancient poets; which naturally exciting a congenial spirit, he became no inconsiderable writer. Being on all occasions a zealous asserter of liberty, he was the mover of the address for promoting Mr. Hoadly; and occasionally assisted in some of the whig publications. The 31st number of the Medley, in particular, is by his hand; as are many of the Tattlers, in the fifth volume. He affected a low simplicity in his writings; was remarkably happy in touching the manners and the passions; and died, much lamented, in August, 1711. N.

he was resolved to growl at us weekly, as long as we should think fit to give him any encouragement. Another gentleman, with more modesty, called his paper the Whisperer. And a third, to please the ladies, christened his the Telltale.

At the same time came out several Tattlers; each of which, with equal truth and wit, assured us that he was the genuine Isaac Bickerstaff.*

It may be observed, that when the 'squire laid down his pen, though he could not but foresee that several scribblers would soon snatch it up, which he might, one would think, easily have prevented, he scorned to take any further care about it, but left the field fairly open to any worthy successor. Immediately some of our wits were for forming themselves into a club, headed by one Mr. Harrison, and trying how they could "shoot in this bow of Ulysses;" but soon found that this sort of writing requires so fine and particular a manner of thinking, with so exact a knowledge of the world, as must make them utterly despair of success.

They seemed indeed at first to think, that what was only the garnish of the former Tattlers was that which recommended them, and not those substantial entertainments which they every where abound in.

Accordingly they were continually talking of their

* Dr. Swift, when he had written his celebrated "Predictions," being at a loss what name to prefix to them, observed a sign over a house where a locksmith dwelt, with Bickerstaff written under it; which being a name somewhat uncommon, he chose to call himself by it. It was afterward adopted by Mr. Steele, and retained by his successor Mr. Harrison.—"Upon Steele's leaving off, there were two or three Tattlers came out; and one of them holds on still, and to-day it advertised against Harrison's; and so there must be disputes, which are genuine, like the straps for razors." Journal to Stella, Jan. 13. 1710-11. N.

maid, nightcap, spectacles, and Charles Lillie. However, there were now and then some faint endeavours at humour, and sparks of wit; which the town, for want of better entertainment, was content to hunt after, through a heap of impertinences: but even those are at present become wholly invisible, and quite swallowed up in the blaze of the Spectator.

You may remember I told you before, that one cause assigned for the laying down the Tattler was want of matter; and, indeed, this was the prevailing opinion in town, when we were surprised all at once by a paper called the Spectator, which was promised to be continued every day, and was written in so excellent a style, with so nice a judgment, and such a noble profusion of wit and humour, that it was not difficult to determine it could come from no other hands but those which had penned the Lucubrations.

This immediately alarmed these gentlemen; who (as it is said Mr. Steele phrases it) had "the censorship in commission." They found the new Spectator come on like a torrent, and swept away all before him; they despaired ever to equal him in wit, humour, or learning (which had been their true and certain way of opposing him) and therefore rather chose to fall on the author, and to call out for help to all good christians, by assuring them, again and again, that they were the first, original, true, and undisputed Isaac Bickerstaff.

Meanwhile, the Spectator, whom we regard as our shelter from that flood of false wit and impertinence which was breaking in upon us, is in every one's hand, and a constant topic for our morning conversation at tea-tables and coffee-houses. We had at first, indeed, no manner of notion, how a diurnal paper could be continu-

ed in the spirit and style of our present Spectators;* but, to our no small surprise, we find them still rising upon us, and can only wonder from whence so prodigious a run of wit and learning can proceed; since some of our best judges seem to think that they have hitherto, in general, outshone even the 'squire's first Tattlers. Most people fancy, from their frequency, that they must be composed by a society: I, with all, assign the first place to Mr. Steele and his friend.

I have often thought that the conjunction of those two great geniuses (who seem to stand in a class by themselves, so high above all our other wits) resembles that of two famous statesmen, in a late reign, whose characters are very well expressed in their two mottos, PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI;† and OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE.‡ Accordingly the first was continually at work behind the curtain; drew up and prepared all those schemes and designs, which the latter still drove on; and stood out exposed to the world, to receive its praises or censures.

Meantime, all our unbiassed well-wishers to learning are in hopes, that the known temper and prudence of one of these gentlemen, will hinder the other from ever launching out into party, and rendering that wit which is at present a common good, odious and ungrateful to the better part of the nation.

* The ablest of our modern writers, who hath himself succeeded so happily in the Rambler, thus characterizes the Spectator: "It comprises precepts of criticism, sallies of invention, descriptions of life, and lectures of virtue; it employs wit in the cause of truth, and makes elegance subservient to piety: it has now for more than half a century supplied the English nation, in a great measure, with principles of speculation, and rules of practice; and given Addison a claim to be numbered among the benefactors of mankind." N.

† The motto of Lord Somers. N.

‡ That of the earl of Halifax. N.

If this piece of imprudence does not spoil so excellent a paper, I propose to myself the highest satisfaction in reading it with you, over a dish of tea, every morning next winter.

As we have yet had nothing new since the Spectator;* it only remains for me to assure you, that I am Yours, &c.

J. G.

P. S. Upon a review of my letter, I find I have quite forgotten the British Apollo;† which might possibly happen from its having of late retreated out of this end of the town into the city; where I am informed, however, that it still recommends itself by deciding wagers at cards, and giving good advice to the shopkeepers and their apprentices.

* "The Spectators are printed in a larger and a smaller volume; so I believe they are going to leave them off; and indeed people grow weary of them, though they are often prettily written." Journal to Stella, Nov. 2, 1712.—We fear there was (to say the best of it) some prejudice in this prediction. A similar reflection is thrown out on the Tattler, in p. 166. N.

† "The British Apollo, or Curious Amusements for the Ingenious; to which are added, the most material Occurrences, foreign and domestic Performed by a Society of Gentlemen." This paper, which was published twice a week, began Feb. 13, 1708; and was continued on that plan till March 26, 1711, when three folio volumes were completed: after that time, it got into a fresh channel, and sunk into obscurity. N.

DR. SWIFT'S REMARKS*

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PSALM OF DAVID.(1)

Comparing the different state of the righteous and the wicked, both in this and the next world.

THRICE happy he that doth refuse
With *impious* (2) *sinners* to combine;
Who ne'er their wicked way pursues,
And does the sinners *seat* (3) *decline.*

But still to learn and to obey
The law of God is his delight,
In that employs himself all day,
And reads and thinks thereon at (4) night.

For as a tree, whose spreading root
By some prolific stream is fed,
Produces (5) fair and lively fruit,
And numerous boughs adorn its head;

DR. SWIFT.

(1) I warn the reader that this is a lie, both here and all over this book; for these are not the Psalms of David, but of Dr. Gibbs.

(2) But, I suppose, with *pious* sinners a man may combine safely enough.

(3) What part of speech is it?

(4) A man must have some time to sleep; so that I will change this verse thus:

"And thinks and dreams thereon all night."

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Whose very (6) leaves tho' storms descend,
In lively verdure still appear:
Such blessings always shall attend
The man that does the Lord revere.

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(6) Why, what other part of a tree appears in a lively verdure, beside the leaves? Read,

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Why do the heathen nations rise,
And in mad tumults join!
Confederate kings vain plots (1) devise
Against the Almighty's reign!

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(1) I don't believe that ever kings entered into plots and confederacies against the reign of God Almighty.

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But those that do thy laws refuse,
In pieces thou shalt break;
(2) And with an iron sceptre bruise
The disobedient (3) *neck*.

Ye earthly kings, the caution *hear*,
Ye rulers, *learn* the same;(4)
Serve God with reverence, and with *fear*(5)
His joyful praise proclaim.

(1) For should the madness of his foes
Th' avenging God incense,
Happy are they that can repose
In him their confidence.(2)

DR. SWIFT.

(2) After a man is broken in pieces, it is no great matter to have his neck bruised.

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(5) Very proper, to make a joyful proclamation with fear.

(1) For should the foes of David's ape
Provoke his gray-goose quills,
Happy are they that can escape
The vengeance of his pills.

(2) Admirably reasoned and connected!

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No fears shall then my soul depress,*
Though thus my enemies increase:
[3] And therefore now arise, O Lord,*
And graciously thy help afford.

And *thus* [4] to grant a sure defence
Belongs to God's [5] omnipotence.

But you, my frail [6] malicious foes,
Who do my power despise,

Dr. Swift.

* Depress, Lord, Scotice.

(3) He desires God's help because he is not afraid of his enemies; others, I think, usually desire it when they *are* afraid.

(4) The doctor has a mighty affection for the particle *thus*: he uses it four times in this (the 3d) Psalm, and one hundred times in other places; and always wrong.

(5) That is as much as to say, that he that can do all things can defend a man; which I take to be an undoubted truth.

(6) Are they malicious out of frailty, or frail out of malice?

DR. GIBBS.

Vainly how long will ye oppose,
And [7] falsely calumnize !

Since those alone the Lord has blest
Who do from sin refrain,
He therefore grants what I request,[8]
And hears when I [9] complain.

Then shall my soul with more divine
And solid joys abound ;
Than they with stores of corn and wine,
Those earthly riches, crown'd.[10]

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(7) That is, they say *false* things *falsely*.—I will discover the doctor's secret of making coherence and connexions in the Psalms, that he brags of in his title and preface : he lays violent hands on certain particles (such as, *and*, *when*, *since*, *for*, *but*, *thus*, &c.) and presses them to his service on all occasions, sore against their wills, and without any regard whether the sense will admit them or not.

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(10) I have heard of a crown or garland of corn ; but a crown of wine is new, and can hardly be explained, unless we suppose the wine to be in icicles.

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(1) And yet, to show I tell no fibs,
Thou hast left me in thrall
To Hopkins eke, and doctor Gibbs
The vilest rogue of all.

(2) Ay, and *open* foes too; or his repose would not be very calm.

(3) Thy heavy hand restrain;
Have mercy, Dr. Gibbs:
Do not, I pray thee, paper stain
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(4) That bit is a most glorious botch.

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Do not ([4] as if in high disdain)
My helpless soul reject.

For how shall I sustain
[5] Those ills which now I bear?
My vitals are consum'd with pain,
[6] My soul oppress'd with care!

If this piece of imprudence does not spoil so excellent a paper, I propose to myself the highest satisfaction in reading it with you, over a dish of tea, every morning next winter.

As we have yet had nothing new since the Spectator;* it only remains for me to assure you, that I am Yours, &c.

J. G.

P. S. Upon a review of my letter, I find I have quite forgotten the British Apollo;† which might possibly happen from its having of late retreated out of this end of the town into the city; where I am informed, however, that it still recommends itself by deciding wagers at cards, and giving good advice to the shopkeepers and their apprentices.

* "The Spectators are printed in a larger and a smaller volume; so I believe they are going to leave them off; and indeed people grow weary of them, though they are often prettily written." Journal to Stella, Nov. 2, 1712.—We fear there was (to say the best of it) some prejudice in this prediction. A similar reflection is thrown out on the Tattler, in p. 166. N.

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So long, so much opprest;
My very [8] cries increase my pain,
And tears prevent my rest:

These do my sight impair,
And flowing eyes decay;
While to my enemies I fear
Thus [9] to become a prey.

If I've not spar'd him, though he's grown
My causeless [1] enemy;
Then let my life and fortune [2] crown
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(1) If he be grown his *causeless* enemy, he is no longer *guiltless*.

(2) He gives a thing before he has it, and gives it to him that has it already; for Saul is the person meant.

(3) But why *lend*? does he design to return it back when he has done with it?

(4) Profane rascal! he makes it a struggle and contention between God and the wicked,

DR. GIBBS.

That all the nations that oppose
  May then confess thy power;
Therefore assist my righteous cause,
  That they may thee adore:
For equal judgment, Lord, to thee,
  The nations [1] all submit;
Be therefore [2] merciful to me,
  And my just soul acquit [3].

Thus, by God's gracious providence [4],
  I'm still preserv'd secure,
Who all the good and just defends
  With a resistless [5] power.

DR. SWIFT.

(1) Yet in the very verse before, he talks of nations that *oppose*.

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Poor David never could acquit
  A criminal like thee,
Against his Psalms who could commit
  Such wicked poetry.

(4) Observe the connexion.

(5) That's right, doctor; but there will be no contending, as you desired a while ago.

'Tis wonderful that Providence
  Should save thee from the halter,
Who hast in numbers without sense
  Burlesqu'd the holy Psalter.

DR. GIBBS.

All men he does with justice view,
And their iniquity
With direful vengeance can pursue,
Or patiently [6] pas- by.

Lo! now th' inflictions [7] they design'd
By others to be borne,
Even all the mischiefs [8] in their mind,
Do on themselves return.

O'er all the birds that mount the air,
And fish that in the floods appear [9].

Confounded at the sight of thee,
My foes are put to flight [1].
Thus thou, great God of equity,
Dost still assert my right [2].

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(6) That is no great mark of viewing them with justice. God has wiser ends for passing by his vengeance on the wicked, you profane dunce!

(7) Ay, but what sort of things are these inflictions?

(8) If the mischiefs be in their mind, what need they return on themselves; are they not there already?

(9) Those, I think, are not very many: they are good fish when they are caught, but till then we have no great sway over them.

(1) The doctor is mistaken; for, when people are confounded, they cannot fly.

(2) Against Sternhold and Hopkins.

DR. GIBBS.

But God eternally remains,
  [3] Fixt in his throne on high,
And to the world from thence ordains
  [4] Impartial equity.

And thus consider still, O Lord,
  The justice of my cause;
Who often hast my life [1] restor'd
  From death's devouring jaws.
And from the barbarous [2] paths they tread,
  No acts of providence
Can e'er oblige them to recede,
  Or stop [3] their bold offense.

DR. SWIFT.

(3) That is false and profane: God is not fixed any where.

(4) Did any body ever hear of *partial* equity?

(1) Nothing is restored, but what has been taken away; so that he has been often raised from the dead, if this be true.

(2) The author should first have premised what sort of paths were properly barbarous. I suppose they must be very deep or dirty, or very rugged and stony; both which I myself have heard travellers call barbarous roads.

(3) Which is the way to stop an offence? would you have it stopt like a bottle, or a thief?

DR. GIBBS.

And on their impious heads will pour
Of snares [4] and flames a dismal shower;
And this their bitter cup shall be
[5] To drink to all eternity.

[6] But they were all perverted grown,
Polluted all with blood;
And other impious crimes: not one
Was either just [7] or good.

Are they so stupid [8] then, said [9] God,
Who thus my [1] saints devour!
These [2] crimes have they not understood,
Nor thought upon my power.

DR. SWIFT.

(4) A shower of snares on a man's head would do wonderful execution. However, I grant it is a scurvy thing enough to swallow them.

(5) To taste the doctor's poetry.

(6) But they were all perverted grown,
In spite of Dr. Gibbs's blood:
Of all his impious strains not one
Was either just or good.

(7) For a man, it seems, may be good, and not just.

(8) The fault was not that they devoured saints, but that they were stupid. Q. Whether stupidity makes men devour saints, or devouring saints makes a man stupid? I believe the latter, because they may be apt to lie heavy on one's stomach.

(9) Clod. (1) Strains.
(2) Chimes.

DR. GIBBS.

[3] O, that his aid we now might have
From Sion's holy hill,
That God the captive just would save,
And glad all Israel!

All those that lead a life like this
Shall reign in everlasting bliss [9].

DR. SWIFT.

(3) And O that every parish clerk,
Who hums what Brady cribs
From Hopkins, would attend this work,
And glad the heart with Gibbs.
(9) And so the doctor now may kiss — ——!

FINIS.

Fiddling Impudent Nauseous Illiterate Scoundrel Scot
Foolish Idle Nonsensical Ignorant Sott.

At the end of the MS. is the following note.

"The above was written from the manuscript mentioned in the first page, now in the hands of Nicholas Coyne, Esq. being the only copy in the kingdom of Ireland; he having purchased the original, and afterward generously given it to his friend Dr. Dunkin, finding the doctor extremely uneasy at the disappointment the earl of Chesterfield was like to meet with, as he had promised the earl to attend the auction, and procure it for him at any price; and is now transcribed by Neale Molloy, Esq. of Dublin, by the favour of the said Nicholas Coyne his brother-in-law, and sent by him to his kinsman and dear friend Charles Molloy of London, Esquire."

"Dublin, May 26, 1748."

TRIFLES.

CONSULTATION OF FOUR PHYSICIANS UPON A LORD THAT WAS DYING.*

First Doctor.

Is his Honour sic? Præ lætus felis pulse. It do es beat veris loto de.

Second Doctor. No notis as qui cassi e ver fel tu metri it. Inde edit is as fastas an alarum, ora fire bellat nitr.

Third Doctor. It is veri hei!

Fourth Doctor. Noto contra dictu in my juge mentitis veri loto de. Itis as orto maladi sum callet. [Here e ver id octo reti resto a par lori na mel an coli post ure.]

First Doctor. It is a me gri mas I opi ne.

Second Doctor. No docto rite quit fora quin si. Heris a plane sim tomo fit. Sorites Para celsus: Præ re adit.

* As Swift did not partake of the usual amusements of the world, for recreation, he indulged himself in various sports and whims of fancy. Among others he was fond of a new species of composition, which consisted all of Latin words, but by allowing for false spelling, and running the words into each other, the sentences would contain good sense in English. It was thought some specimens of this singular mode of writing would not be unacceptable to the reader. I shall here point out, in the two first sentences, the manner in which they are to be read into English.

First Doctor.

Is his honour sick? Pray let us feel his pulse. It does beat very slow to day.

Second Doctor. No, no, 'tis as quick as I ever felt; you may try it. Indeed it is as fast as an alarum, or a fire bell at night, &c. S.

Mr. GIBBS.

Lord, I have pray'd in [7] vain,
So long, so much opprest;
My very [8] cries increase my pain,
And tears prevent my rest:

These do my sight impair,
And flowing eyes decay;
While to my enemies I fear
Thus [9] to become a prey.

If I've not spar'd him, though he's grown
My causeless [1] enemy
Then let my life and fortune [2] crown
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(7) The doctor must mean himself; for, I hope, David never thought so.

(8) Then he is a dunce for crying.

(9) That is, he is afraid of becoming a prey to his enemies while his eyes are sore.

(1) If he be grown his *causeless* enemy, he is no longer *guiltless*.

(2) He gives a thing before he has it, and gives it to him that has it already; for Saul is the person meant.

(3) But why *lend*? does he design to return it back when he has done with it?

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  May then confess thy power;
Therefore assist my righteous cause,
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(1) Nothing is restored, but what has been taken away; so that he has been often raised from the dead, if this be true.

(2) The author should first have premised what sort of paths were properly barbarous. I suppose they must be very deep or dirty, or very rugged and stony; both which I myself have heard travellers call barbarous roads.

(3) Which is the way to stop an offence? would you have it stopt like a bottle, or a thief?

DR. GIBBS,

And on their impious heads will pour
Of snares [4] and flames a dismal shower;
And this their bitter cup shall be
[5] To drink to all eternity.

[6] But they were all perverted grown,
Polluted all with blood;
And other impious crimes: not one
Was either just [7] or good.

Are they so stupid [8] then, said [9] God,
Who thus my [1] saints devour!
These [2] crimes have they not understood,
Nor thought upon my power.

DR. SWIFT.

(4) A shower of snares on a man's head would do wonderful execution. However, I grant it is a scurvy thing enough to swallow them.

(5) To taste the doctor's poetry.

(6) But they were all perverted grown,
In spite of Dr. Gibbs's blood:
Of all his impious strains not one
Was either just or good.

(7) For a man, it seems, may be good, and not just.

(8) The fault was not that they devoured saints, but that they were stupid. Q. Whether stupidity makes men devour saints, or devouring saints makes a man stupid? I believe the latter, because they may be apt to lie heavy on one's stomach.

(9) Clod. (1) Strains.
(2) Chimes.

DR. GIBBS.

[3] O, that his aid we now might have
From Sion's holy hill,
That God the captive just would save,
And glad all Israel!

All those that lead a life like this
Shall reign in everlasting bliss [9].

DR. SWIFT.

(3) And O that every parish clerk,
Who hums what Brady cribs
From Hopkins, would attend this work,
And glad the heart with Gibbs.
(9) And so the doctor now may kiss — ——!

FINIS.

Fiddling Impudent Nauseous Illiterate Scoundrel Scot
Foolish Idle Nonsensical Ignorant Sott.

Sate I sope I nor sight ha' shown um: add fine 'em proper and 'um East. Valiant a Mice I Vestry, eat you in Shoe pair vally Ass.

Ah my Cuz vest are.

Day can us.

LIST OF UNGRATEFUL—GRATEFUL—INDIFFERENT—AND DOUBTFUL.

Abp. of *Dublin* (Dr. *King.*)	*u.*	Mr. *Walls*,	*u.*
Mr. *Read*,	*d. g.*	*Humphry May*,	*u.*
Captain *Bernege*,	*g.*	at last,	*g.*
Mr. *Harrison*,	*d. g.*	Dean of *Down*, *Pratt*,	*u.*
Mr. *Fiddes*,	*i.*	Mr. *Berkeley*,	*u.*
L. Pr. (Lord Primate *Marsh*)	*g.*	Mr. *Steele*,	*u.*
Mr. *Forbes*,	*u.*	Mr. *Robert Pooley*,	*d.*
Mr. *Earber*,	*u.*	Mr. *Higgins*,	*u.*
Mr. *Tooke*,	*g.*	*John Grattan*,	*g.*
M—M—(Mrs. *Manley.*)	*g.*	*Robert Grattan*,	*g.*
Dr. *Sacheverell*,	*i.*	Dr. *Delany*,	*i.* partly *g.*
Mr. *Trapp*,	*i.*	Mr. *Lightburn*,	*u.*
Mr. *Smyth*,	*i.*	*Charles Grattan*,	*g.*
Dr. St— (Bp. *Stearne*,)	*u.*	Mr. *Curtis*,	*g.*
Mr. *Stratford*,	*i.*	Mr. *Corbet*,	*i.*
Mr *Ford*,	*g.*	Mr. *Nisbit*,	*u.*
Mr. *Pope*,	*g.*	Mr. *James Stopford*,	*g.*
Mr. *Gay*,	*g.*	Dr. *Sheridan*,	*g.*
Dr. *Parnell*,	*u. d.*	Queen *C——*,	*u.*
Mr. *Manley* (the Postmaster,)	*u.*	Mr. *Wood*,	*g.*
Dr. *Raymond*,	*u.*	Sir ——,	*u.*
Mr. *Warburton* (Curate at *Lamer.*)	*i.*	Mrs. *Barber*,	*g.*

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TO

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OF

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(Abigail Erick, of Leicester, to whom he had been married about two years) one child, a daughter, and pregnant with another, i. 76. See Pedigree, ii. 222.
1667. Nov. 30. Jonathan born seven months after his father's death, i. 76. ii. 227.
1668. Carried to Whitehaven, at a year old, by his nurse, a native of that place, i. 76.
1673. At six years of age, sent to school at Kilkenny, i. 76. ii. 229.
1681. At about fourteen years of age, admitted in the university of Dublin, i. 76. Where he became attached to a Miss Waryng, ii. 4.
1685. Denied his bachelor's degree there for insufficiency; but obtained it at length, speciali gratiâ, i. 78. ii. 229.
1686. Drew the first sketch of the Tale of a Tub, i. 80.
1688. Came to Leicester, to take advice from his mother what course of life he should pursue; she advised him to go to Sir William Temple, who immediately took him under his protection, 85.
1689. In June addressed an ode to Sir William, x. 10.
1690. Had the honour of conversing familiarly with King William at Sheen, who offered to make him a captain of horse, and probably promised him ecclesiastical preferment, ii. 88.
1691. By the advice of his physicians, went to Ireland, for his health, ii. 230.
Feb. 11. Having been returned seven weeks, asserts that he had, in that time, written on all manner of subjects, more than perhaps any other man in England, xv. 2. Suspected of an intention to marry a Leicester woman, which he with some warmth denies, ii. 3. xv. 1.
1692. June 14. Admitted ad eundem at Oxford; and, July 5, took his master's degree there at the same time with his cousin Thomas, who was then of Baliol College, while our author was at Hart Hall, i. 88. See Pedigree, ii. 222.
Acknowledged the civility he met with at Oxford, xv. 6.
1693. Despatched by Sir William Temple to Kensington, to explain to the king the nature of the bill for shortening the duration of parliaments, ii. 231.
Mortified by Sir William Temple's censure and contempt of burlesque writing, iii. 200.
1694. Thinking himself neglected by his patron (who offered, however, to make him his deputy as master of the rolls in Ireland,) went to Ireland, and took orders, i. 91. xv. 8. His letter to Sir W. Temple, requesting a certificate for this purpose, 9.
June 3. Wished to have been chaplain to the factory at Lisbon, xv. 8.
Presented by Lord Capel to the prebend of Kilroot; but was soon persuaded by Sir William Temple to resign it, and return to him in England, i. 91. ii. 232. xv. 22.
1697. Wrote the Battle of the Books, in compliment to his friend and patron, whom he makes his hero, and digressions in the Tale of a Tub, i. 97. His studies during this year, 96.
Imbibed his aversion for Bentley from Sir William Temple, xxiv. 30.
1699. Sir William Temple dying, Swift presented a memorial to King William, reminding him of his promise to promote him to a prebend of Canterbury or Westminster, but without effect, i. 97, 102, 103. ii. 232.

1699. Invited by the earl of Berkeley to go with him as chaplain and private secretary to Ireland, but turned out of the latter office, to make room for one Bush, i. 103, 104.
Rejected from being made dean of Derry, and presented to the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggan, 105, 106. ii. 232.
Wrote his Resolutions for Old Age, xiv. 163.
1701. During his residence at Laracor, invited Miss Johnson to Ireland, i. 106. See Stella.
Took his doctor's degree in Ireland; and soon after went to England with Lord Berkeley, for the first time after his settlement at Laracor, i. 107. vi. 280.
Wrote The Contests and Dissensions of the Nobles and Commons in Athens and Rome, which he sent very privately to the press, i. 108. vi 280.
1702. Hearing of the great approbation his pamphlet had received, acknowledged himself to be the author; which introduced him to the familiar acquaintance of the Lords Halifax and Somers, Bishop Burnet, and other great men, vi. 280.
1703. Wrote the Meditation on a Broomstick, and Tritical Essay on the Faculties of the Mind, i. 112. Also against the bill against occasional conformity, but did not publish this tract, xv. 35.
1704. The Tale of a Tub first published in London, i. 117.
His character of Mrs. Johnson, in three letters to his rival, Dr. Tisdall, xv. 23. 31, 36.
1708. Published his Argument against abolishing Christianity, i. 120.
Contents of a volume he had intended to publish at this time, i. 121.
In November, was in hopes of going secretary to Vienna; but proposed, if he was disappointed, to solicit the living of St. Nicholas, Dublin, 125. xv. 58.
Thought of for bishop of Virginia, i. 125.
1709. Published his Project for the Advancement of Religion, i. 126.
Became acquainted with Vanessa. See Vanhomrigh.
1710. Receives an account of his mother's death, xv. 92.
Empowered by the primate of Ireland to solicit the queen to exonerate the clergy of Ireland from paying the twentieth part of their first-fruits, an office executed by him with punctuality and success, though in vain attempted before by two bishops from Ireland, vi 284. xiii. 271. xxi. 3. See First-fruits.
Got himself represented to Mr. Harley, to whom his name was well known, as one who had been extremely ill used by the late ministry, i. 132.
Received by Mr. Harley with great kindness and respect, i. 132. xxi. 24.
Equally caressed by both parties, xv. 105.
Requested by Mr. Harley to exert his pen in vindication of the new measures of government, vi. 285.
Became personally acquainted with the rest of the ministry who all courted and caressed him with uncommon assiduity. i. 134.
Wrote the Examiner, No. 14—45, from Nov. 2, 1710, to June 7 1711, i. 134. iv. 239. v. 3, 5. vi. 286. xxi. 341; and Sid Hamet 38, 91.
1710. From his great talents, became of such importance, that many speeches were made against him in both houses of parliament x. 117.
Refused to be chaplain to the lord treasurer, that he might preserve his independency, vii. 17.

Never absent from court, from September of this year, till 1714, within two months of the queen's death, except about six weeks in Ireland, vi. 267.
Presents a memorial to the queen, vi. 359.
Coldly received by lord treasurer Godolphin, xxi. 3.
Is diffident of success, and promises to return to Ireland speedily, whether he succeeds or no, 4, 13.
Is disgusted with the family of the Temples, 5.
His picture painted by Jervas, 7.
Is advised to suspend his application till the approaching change of the ministry, 14.
His memorial to Mr. Harley about the first-fruits, xv. 111.
His account of the manner and events of his first application to Mr. Harley, respecting the remission of them, 114. xxi. 26.
The lord primate and archbishop of Dublin commit the care of soliciting that affair to his diligence and prudence, by a new commission signed by them both, xv. 120.
Which came not to his hands till after the business was effected, xxi. 54.
Tells Stella, in confidence, that he has succeeded in his application, 37.
1710. Wrote a ballad (full of puns) on the Westminster election, 42.
His grand commission succeeds, entirely through his personal credit with Mr. Harley, 43.
Complains of Mr. Addison's reservedness, in a point wherein Swift meant very highly to serve him, 44.
Prefers Laracor to the prebendal residence at Westminster, 46.
Had an alarming fit of giddiness, 52.
Is well satisfied with Mr. Harley's kindness; but has a view to some addition to Laracor from the duke of Ormond, 59.
Highly resents the treatment he had received from the whigs, *ibid.*
He dined for the first time with Mr. Secretary St. John; from whom, as well as from Mr. Harley, he receives very singular marks of respect, 62.
The bishops of Ireland apply to the duke of Ormond, for their first fruits, when the business was already done, 71.
The Dean's reflections on their absurd conduct, *ibid.*
He is engaged in the service of the ministry, 75.
They dislike his assisting Steele in the Tattlers, 89.
Dr. Swift never could be prevailed on to preach before the queen, 90.
Wishes the duke of Marlborough may be continued in his command, 106.
Offends Prior, by reading his verses indifferently, *ibid.*
1711. Assigned reasons to the archbishop of Dublin, for not entering on literary works for the service of the church, xv. 199.
Projected a plan of an academy for improving and fixing the English language, i. 148, 155. xv. 228.
Wrote The Conduct of the Allies, of which above eleven thousand copies were sold in two months, i. 146.
In expectation of the deanery of Wells, xxii 96.
The ministry treat him with much kindness; but he doubts they mingle personal quarrels too much in their proceedings, xxi. 119.
The archbishop of Dublin advises him to make use of the interest he has with the ministry, to secure something for himself, xv. 192, 205; and to set seriously about some useful publications in divinity, *ibid.*

His remark on the ministry's constantly calling him Jonathan, xxi. 150.
His Miscellanies published without his knowledge, 159.
Mr. Harley having sent him a fifty-pound bank note, he returns it with proper indignation, 163. i. 137.
Gives an account of Mr. Harley's being stabbed, xxi. 165.
Is very apprehensive of the small-pox, 170.
His spirited behaviour to Mr. St. John, contrasted to his former conduct with Sir William Temple, xxi. 183.
Reflecting on his situation, receives some comfort from having had his revenge, 248.
Nobly spurns an offered bribe, 268.
Obtains the Gazette for his bookseller and printer, Mr. Tooke and Mr. Barber, *ibid.*
Through his interest, Mr. Barber is appointed printer to the South-Sea company, and Mr Stratford a director, 293.
1711. His banter on the Maids of Honour, 304, 305.
1712. Published Remarks on the Barrier Treaty, as a supplement to The Conduct, &c. vi. 1, 3.
Recommended to the queen for a bishoprick, but disappointed through the duchess of Somerset, i. 157.
Wrote the Public Spirit of the Whigs, and a reward offered for the discovery of the author, i. 158, 201.
His consternation on hearing of the misfortunes of his friend Stratford, whom he had entrusted with upward of four hundred pounds, xxii. 56, 57.
Gets for his printer and bookseller the office of stationers to the ordnance, 58.
This leads them to ask for another employment in the Tower, *ibid*; which Dr. Swift obtains from Lord Rivers, 59.
Recommends a brother of Dr. Sacheverell to the treasurer, 62.
Threatened with a suspension, by the bishop of Meath, for absence, 128.
1713. Wrote at Windsor upon finishing the peace, The History of the Four last Years of the Queen, 159. vii. 15. xx. 122, 137.
Drew up an Address of the House of Lords to the Queen, April 9, vi. 355.
In May, rewarded with the deanery of Saint Patrick's, of which he immediately went to take possession, i. 158, 205. vii. 15. xv. 272. xxii. 229, 236.
Came to England again at the urgent intreaty of the ministry, and having prevented a rupture between them went back to his deanery, i. 159.
After being there only a fortnight, returned to England (being urged to it by a hundred letters,) to endeavour to reconcile the Lords Bolingbroke and Oxford; which he could not effect, i. 159. vii. 15. xx. 122. Verses on himself, x. 116.
Account of him at this period by Bishop Kennett, xv. 304.
Makes a short reflection on life, xxii. 169.
A witty jest on a bad poet, who sent him a present of a wild fowl, 176.
His reasons for rejecting a parcel of oranges brought him as a present, 179.
His project for coining halfpence, &c. with devices, 180.
Makes a collection among the ministry, for the use of needy wits, 192.
Is very much grieved for the death of Mr. Harrison, secretary to the embassy at Utrecht, whom he called his own creature, having procured his promotion to that office, *ibid.*

A saying of his grandmother, 198.
Applied to by foreign ministers, to speak for them to the lord treasurer and Lord Bolingbroke, 203.
His description of the rehearsal of Cato, 222.
Gives a particular narrative of the proceedings respecting his promotion to the deanery of St. Patrick's, vii. 228.
Praised by Dr. Davenant, for employing his interest with the lord treasurer in good offices to others, xv. 302.
1714. Ten weeks before the queen's death, retired to Letcomb, near Wantage, in Berkshire, i. 161. vi. 329. vii. 19.
His mode of living there, xvi. 35.
Wrote there Free Thoughts on the present State of Affairs, the publication of which, upon some difference of opinion arising between him and Lord Bolingbroke, was delayed till the queen's death, and the copy remained in the hands of Mr. Barber, from whom it came into the possession of Mr. Faulkner, i. 161, 216.
1714. Solicited to join Lord Bolingbroke's ministry, xvi. 79, 81, 87.
Had an order on the exchequer for a thousand pounds, which was never paid him, xvii 64.
Refused to go to court after the queen's death till sent for several times, 144. xviii. 27.
Hopes given him of a settlement in England, 29.
Returned to his station in Dublin, where he remained twelve years without seeing England, i. 165, 254. vii. 19.
His answer to some lines of the lord treasurer, xvi. 24.
Letter from the duchess of Ormond to him, respecting the dissensions in the ministry, 25
Encomium on him by Dr. Arbuthnot, 195.
Wrote a memorial to the queen for the place of historiographer, [illegible]
1715. Wrote his Inquiry into the Behaviour of the Queen's last Ministry, i. 228.
1716. Involved in disputes with his chapter, xvi. 133, 135, 138.
Married Miss Johnson, [illegible], by whom it was reported he [illegible] See Stella.
Sought a glebe for the vicarage of Laracor, at sixty years [illegible]
[illegible] St. Patrick's for Sarum, xvi 140.
[illegible] to proceed in his dispute [illegible]
[illegible] Sacramental Test in [illegible]
[illegible] disposition, xvi. 195.
[illegible]
[illegible] Use of Irish Manufac[illegible]
[illegible] 253
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

His answer to the abbé des Fontaines' letter, xvii. 133. xx. 289.
1726. For what qualities chiefly valued by Dr. Arbuthnot, xvii. 89.
1726, and 1727. Was in Loudon, when an offer was made him of settling among his friends within twelve miles of it, i. 286.
Well received at court, i. 288 xix. 76.
Had a long conversation with Sir Robert Walpole on the affairs of Ireland, xvii. 64; whom he saw twice, 75.
Upon the news of Stella's sickness, returned to Ireland, i. 287; where he was received with triumph, 296; and, on her recovery, to England again, 298.
1727. Saw the Princes Caroline twice in one week, by her own command, xvii. 120.
Proposed to set out on a visit to Lord Bolingbroke in France; but was prevented by the king's death, i. 299. xvii. 119, 127.
Kissed the hands of King George II. and his queen, on their accession to the throne, i. 299; and was solicited by his friends to engage in several schemes, but approved of none of them, 301.
Informs Mrs. Howard how he first got his giddiness and deafness, xvii. 115.
Returned again to Ireland on the news of Stella's last sickness, i. 302.
1728. After her death (which happened Jan. 28, 1728,) grew a recluse and morose, and described himself in a Latin verse, xi. 348. See Vertiginosus.
His answer to a man who told him he had found out the longitude, xvii. 159.
His opinion of renewable leases, xvii. 236.
1730. Humorously rallied by Lord Bathurst, upon his writings, xviii. 8; upon his expensive and intemperate way of living, 52.
1731. Wrote the Verses on his own Death, occasioned by a maxim in Rochefoucault, xviii. 117, 118. Polite Conversation, begun about 1702: and Directions to Servants, 85, 86. xviii. 299.
1732. Lord Bolingbroke proposed to him an exchange of his deanery for a living in England, xviii. 188.
Gave an assignment of some of his Works to Mr. Pilkington, i. 18. xviii. 208, 209.
1733. The resolution of many of the principal inhabitants of Dublin, to defend him against the insults of Bettesworth, ii. 130. xix. 65, 68.
Duchess of Queensberry's advice to him, xviii. 246.
His condolence with her grace for the death of Mr. Gay, with a brief character of him, 250.
Rallied by Lord Bathurst for the course of life he was got into, 258.
1734. Threatened to be murdered by one Bettesworth, a counsellor, whom he had provoked by his writings, xix. 66.
1735. His reflections upon the melancholy state of public affairs both in England and Ireland, 136.
Laments the decline of liberty in England, xix. 165.
1736. His popularity, i. 254. xviii. 100. xx. 60.
His understanding began to decay, and deafness disqualified him for conversation, i. 315.
A remedy for his giddiness prescribed to him by Lady Betty Germain, xix. 269.
His rules for preserving health, xx. 78.
1737. Received the freedom of the city of Cork in a silver box, xx. 141, 143: and had before been complimented by the corporation of Dublin with the freedom of that city, in a gold box, xiii. 270.

Complains of the state of his health, xx. 103, 114, 157.
Rallies Mr. Pulteney humourously on his recommending to him a trip to England for his health, xx. 91.
1738. Met with great difficulties in his intended plan of an hospital, xx. 181; on which subject he petitioned the house of lords, 145.
Sends Miss Richardson a beautiful diamond ring, xx. 198.
Advertised to lend 2000*l.* on good security, 182.
1739. Solicits the earl of Arran to resign the claim made by him to the tithes of the rectory of Clonmel, xx. 238.
1740. His certificate to a discarded servant, xx. 242.
His understanding was so far impaired, that he was obliged to be put under the care of guardians, i. 316.
His epigram on the magazine at Dublin, the last thing he wrote, xi. 367.
1742. The base treatment he received from Dr. Wilson, xx. 265.
1745. October 19. Died in the 78th year of his age, i. 316.
His will, ii. 235.
Inscription on his monument, i. 317.
Epitaph proposed for him, xi. 377.
Inscription on a column at Neale, in Ireland, where annual festivals were instituted to his memory, xx. 270.
On a compartment of his monument in College Green, Dublin, with an epigram occasioned by it, xi. 382.
Under his picture at Oxford, xx. 297.
Verses on him, xi. 368, 382.
His verses on himself, x. 116.
On his own Death, xi. 258.
Young Lady's Complaint for his stay in England, xi. 45.
On his Deafness, xi. 348, 349.
Verses on his birth-day, xi. 282, 283, 343, 363, 367. xviii. 227.
His character, i. 221, ii. 216, 218, 245, 255. xx. 297.
Character of his writings by Dr. Johnson, ii. 247. See also i. 59.
His charities, i. 302. ii. 88, 169. xiii. 270. xix. 41, 121. xx. 61, 153.
Strength of his memory, i. 79.
Raillery his talent, which was a bar to his farther preferment, xviii. 98.
Fond of walking, and therefore never wore boots, xix. 178.
His political principles, i. 110, 167. vi. 12, 281. xviii. 243. Their consequences, xiii. 271. xviii. 100.
His style, xvii. 231.
His epistolary correspondence, prayers, and sermons. See Letters, Prayers, Sermons.
Was a constant advocate for the whigs, under the Tory administration, xiii. 271. xvi. 12. xviii. 22. A great support to poor families, by lending them money without interest, xiii. 272.
His account of his own behaviour to the earl of Oxford, xx. 122.
Treated the scribblers against him with sovereign contempt, iv. 217.
The requisites he expected in a wife, xv. 26, 27.
List of desiderata in his Works, i. 37.
Received memorial presents from several great personages. From Mr. Addison, his Travels, with an elegant inscription, i. 120. A paper book, finely bound, with a polite epistle in verse, from Lord Orrery, xi. 282. A silver standish, with verses, from Dr. Delany, 283. A snuff-box, from General Hill, xv. 232. xxii. 136. A writing table from Lady Orkney,

xv. 246. Two pictures from the duchess of Ormond, 253. xxii. 159. A case of instruments from Lady Johnson, xvii. 262. Reminded lord treasurer of the promise of his picture, xvi. 281. At that lord's death, demanded the picture from his son as a legacy, xvii. 9. Received a valuable screen from Mrs. Pratt, 25. A picture of Charles I. from Dr. Stopford, 55, 75. A ring from Mrs. Howard, 83.

SWIFTIANA—Mr. Wotton actually busied himself to illustrate a work which he laboured to condemn, adding force to a satire pointed against himself, as captives were bound to the chariot wheel of the victor, and compelled to increase the pomp of his triumph, whom they had in vain attempted to defeat, iii. 27. The fattest fellow in a crowd, the first to complain of it, 55. Satirists use the public as pedants do a naughty boy ready horsed for discipline; first expostulate, then plead the necessity of the rod, and conclude every period with a lash, 56. Mistaken in supposing, that all weeds must sting, because nettles do, *ibid.* Wits are like razors, which are most apt to cut those who use them when they have lost their edge, 57. They, whose teeth are too rotten to bite, best qualified to revenge the defect with their breath, *ibid.* The world soonest provoked to praise by lashes, as men to love, *ibid.* A pulpit of rotten wood a double emblem of a fanatic preacher, whose principal qualifications are, his inward light and his head full of maggots; and the two different fates of whose writings are, to be burnt or worm-eaten, 67. Wisdom is a Fox, which, after long hunting, must be dug out at last, 70; a cheese, which, by how much the richer, has the thicker and coarser coat, and its maggots are the best; or like a sack-posset, in which the deeper you go, it is the sweeter; or a hen, whose cackling must be valued and considered, because attended with an egg; or a nut, which, unless chosen with judgment, may cost a tooth, and pay with nothing but a worm, *ibid.* Conscience, like a pair of breeches, is a cover for lewdness as well as nastiness, and is easily slipt down for the service of both, 79. A critic who reads only to censure, is as barbarous as a judge who should resolve to hang all that came before him, 91. Critics improve writers, as the Nauplians learned the art of pruning from an ass's browsing their vines, 96. Like a species of asses, formed with horns, and replete with gall, *ibid.* Like a serpent in India, found among the mountains where jewels grow, which has no teeth to bite, but its vomit, to which it is very much addicted, corrupts every thing it touches, 97. A critic in youth will be a critic in old age; and, like a whore and an alderman, never changes his title or his nature, *ibid.* Sets up with as little expense as a tailor, and with like tools and abilities: the tailor's hell being the type of a critic's common place book, and his wit and learning are held forth by the goose; their weapons are near of a size, and as many of the one species go to a man, as of the other to make a scholar, 98. Their writings called the mirrors of learning, and, like the mirrors of the ancients, made of brass, without mercury, 99. The first result of a critic's mind, like the fowler's first aim, the surest, *ibid.* He is carried to the noblest writers by instinct, as a rat to the best cheese, or a wasp to the fairest fruit, *ibid.* In the perusal of a book, is like a dog at a feast, whose thoughts and stomach are set upon what the guests fling away, and consequently snarls most when there are fewest bones, 109. Some writers enclose their digressions one in another, like a nest of boxes, 115. Men in misfortune are like men in the dark, to whom all colours are alike, 124. Disputants are for the most part like unequal scales, the gravity of one side advancing the lightness of the other, 128. Digressions in a book are like foreign troops in a state, which argue the nation to want a heart and hands of its own, and often subdue the natives, or drive

them into the most unfruitful corners, 131. Some know books as they do lords, learn their titles exactly, and then brag of their acquaintance; or by inspecting the index, by which the whole book is governed and turned, like fishes by the tail; that slippery eel of science being held by it. 132. viii. 67. Arts are in a flying march, and more easily subdued by attacking them in the rear; and men catch knowledge by throwing their wit on the posteriors of a book, as boys do sparrows, with flinging salt upon their tails, iii. 132. The sciences are found, like Hercules's oxen, by tracing them backward; and old sciences are unravelled like old stockings, by beginning at the foot, *ibid.* Cant and vision are to the ear and eye what tickling is to the touch, 152. It is with human faculties as with liquors, the lightest will be ever at the top, 162. A fashionable reader is like a fly, which, when driven from a honeypot, will immediately, with very good appetite, alight and finish his meal on an excrement, 183. It is with writers as with wells, a person with good eyes may see to the bottom of the deepest, provided any water be there; and often, when there is nothing at the bottom but dryness and dirt, though it be but a yard and half under ground, it shall pass for wondrous deep, on no wiser a reason, than because it is wondrous dark, *ibid.* Satire is a glass, wherein beholders discover every body's face but their own, 202. Wit without knowledge is a sort of cream, which gathers in the night to the top, and by a skilful hand may be soon whipped into a froth; but, once scummed away, what appears underneath will be fit for nothing but to be thrown to the hogs, *ibid.* Certain fortunetellers in North America read a man's destiny by peeping into his breech, 259. The absence of reason is usually supplied by some quality fitted to increase our natural vices, as a troubled stream reflects the image of an ill-shapen body not only larger, but more distorted, ix. 279. Writers of travels, like dictionary makers, are sunk into oblivion by the weight and bulk of those who come last, and therefore lie uppermost, 332. Opinions, like fashions, descend from those of quality down to the vulgar, where they are dropped and vanish, iv. 4. A prime genius attempting to write a history in a language which in a few years will scarce be understood, is like employing an excellent statuary to work upon mouldering stone, vi. 61. Epithets, when used in poetry merely to fill up a line, are like stepping stones placed in a wide kennel; or like a heel-piece that supports a cripple; or like a bridge that joins two parishes; or like the elephants placed by geographers in maps of Africa when they are at a loss for towns, xi. 312. The landed gentlemen, upon whose credit the funds were raised during the war, were in the condition of a young heir, out of whose estates a scrivener receives half the rent for interest, and has a mortgage on the whole, v. 15. Lying is employed by the moderns for the gaining of power and preserving it, as well as revenging themselves for its loss; as animals use the same instruments to feed themselves when hungry, and to bite those that tread upon them, 19. The wings of falsehood, like those of a flying fish, are of no use but when moist, 21. Truth's attempting to equal the rapid progress of falsehood, is like a man's thinking of a good repartee when the discourse is changed, or a physician's finding out an infallible medicine after the patient is dead, 23. Great changes affect commonwealths, as thunder does liquors, by making the dregs fly up to the top, 94. The whigs owe all their wealth to wars and revolutions, as the girl at Bartholomew fair gets a penny by turning round with swords in her hand, 260. Changing a ministry is like repairing a building; a necessary work, but makes a dust, and disturbs the neighbourhood, 228. The whigs raise the spirits of their friends, recall their stragglers, and unite their numbers, by sound and impudence; as bees assemble and cling together at the

noise of brass, vi. 187. An author that puts words together with regard to their cadence, not their meaning, is like a fellow that nailed up maps, some sideling, others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels, 189. A writer with a weak head and corrupt heart is like a hireling jade, dull and yet vicious, 199. After ten glorious campaigns, England (like the sick man) was just expiring with all sorts of good symptoms, v. 275. England, impoverished by an expensive war, will have the comfort of seeing a few rags hung up in Westminster hall; and of boasting, as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich and great, 317. This kingdom dieted its own healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physic instead of food, 320. The Dutch securing to themselves part of the king of Spain's dominions, for whom they fought, and calling him to guaranty the treaty, is like the soldier who robbed the farmer of his poultry, and made him wait at table, vi. 14. With all its successes will be like the duke, who lost most of his winning at the groom-porter's by a sharper who swept it away into his hat, 16. Bishop Burnet's alarms about popery are like the watchman's thumps at your door, a proof that your door is fast, not that thieves are breaking in, viii. 129. Taking off the test in Ireland to make it go down the better in England, is like giving a new medicine to a dog before it is prescribed to a human creature, xiii. 113; and was as ill policy as cutting down in a garden the only hedge which shelters from the north, xii. 5. The dissenters attending the bill against the clergy in a kind of triumph, are like the man, who, being kicked down stairs, comforted himself with seeing his friend kicked down after him, xiii. 161. The English cram one syllable, and cut off the rest, as the owl fattened her mice after she had bit off their legs to prevent their running away, viii. 186. Objecting to the christian religion on account of any article which appears not agreeable to our own corrupted reason, is as wise as if a man, who dislikes one law of his country, should determine to obey no law at all, xiv. 21. The rich are, in troublesome times, often of no use but to be plundered, like some sort of birds, who are good for nothing but their feathers, 97. Religion, like all other things, is soonest put out of countenance by being ridiculed, 124. The vapid venom sprinkled over some paltry publications, like the dying impotent bite of a trodden benumbed snake, may be nauseous and offensive, but cannot be very dangerous, iv. 47. Plying an insipid worthless tract with grave and learned answers, is like flinging a mountain upon a worm, which, instead of being bruised, by its littleness lodges under it unhurt, 48. Raillery, the finest part of conversation, is frequently perverted to repartee, as an expensive fashion always produces some paltry imitation, viii. 52. To engage in a bank that has neither act of parliament, charter, nor lands to support it, is like sending a ship to sea without a bottom, xii. 28. In poetry, the smallest quantity of religion, like a single drop of malt liquor in claret, will muddy and discompose the brightest genius, viii. 61. Philosophy, and other parts of learning, are as necessary to a good poet, as a knowledge of the theory of light to a painter, 65. Flowers of wit should spring, as those in a garden do, from their own root and stem, without foreign assistance, 66. Barren wits take in the thoughts of others, in order to draw forth their own, as dry pumps will not play till water is thrown into them, *ibid.* Abstracts, abridgments, &c. have the same use as burning glasses; they collect the diffused rays of wit and learning in authors, and make them point with warmth and quickness upon the reader's imagination, 67. Authors are to be used like lobsters; you must look for the best meat in their tails, and lay the bodies back again in the dish, *ibid.* Those who read only to borrow, i. e. to steal, are like the cunning thieves who cut off the portmanteau from behind, without

staying to dive into the owner's pockets, *ibid.* A good poem may be tried like a sound pipkin; if it rings well upon the knuckle, it is without flaw, 68. A wise man makes even his diversions an improvement to him, like the inimitable management of the bee, which does the whole business of life at once, and at the same time both feeds, and works, and diverts itself, 70. An author, like a limbeck, will yield the better for having a rag about him, 73. The Dean's associating indiscriminately with all parties occasioned his being used like the sober man with the drunken face; he had the scandal of the vice, without the satisfaction, xv. 68. As wounds of the body which bleed inwardly are the most fatal to it, so, in repentance, those of the mind are more destructive to the body of sin, xiv. 7. Ministers seldom give themselves the trouble of recording the important parts of their own administration; like the masters of a puppetshow, despising those motions which fill common spectators with wonder and delight, vi. 266. Great breaches in government are like vices in a man, which seldom end but with himself, 353. When a minister grows enormously rich, the public is proportionably poor; as, in a private family, the steward always thrives the fastest, when the lord is running out, xii. 293. In Wood's halfpence, the nation did not discover the serpent in the brass, but were ready to offer incense to it, xiv. 149. Some ale-sellers, when they have got a vogue for their liquor, think their credit will put off the worst they can buy, till their customers forsake them; as the drapers, in a general mourning, dye black their old damaged goods, sell them at double rates, and then complain that they are ready to starve by the continuance of the mourning, xii. 278. General methods laid down for improving the trade of Ireland, as absurd as if an empiric, knowing that exercise promoted health, should prescribe to his patient in the gout to walk ten miles, xiii. 63. Women revel on Indian poisons, as starlings grow fat with henbane, 63. The private virtues of a courtier, for want of room and time to operate, are (like old clothes) laid up in a chest, against a reverse of fortune; but (like them) unless sometimes turned and aired, are apt to be tarnished or moth eaten, xiv. 245. Swift cured of loving England, as the fellow was of his ague, by getting himself whipped through the town, xvi. 116. Men of great parts unfortunate in the management of business, because they are apt to go out of the common road; as a blunt ivory knife divides a sheet of paper evenly, while a penknife often goes out of the crease, i. 144 xvi. 215. The Dutch are like a knot of sharpers among honest gentlemen, who think they understand play, and are bubbled of their money, xix. 75. The inviting indigent foreigners into England, without having lands to give them, is putting them in the situation of children dropped at the doors of private persons, who become a burden to the parish, vii. 131. The nation no otherwise richer by such an importation, than a man can be said to be fatter by a wen, which intercepts the nourishment that should diffuse itself through the whole body, 132. A wise man ought to have money in his head, but not in his heart, xvii. 271. National corruption must be purged by national calamities, 290. Conversing only on one side generally gives our thoughts the same turn, just as the jaundice makes those that have it think all things yellow, iv. 277. The aversion of a discarded ministry to any government but their own is unalterable; like some rivers, that are said to pass through without mingling with the sea; though disappearing for a time, they are the same, and never change their nature, iv. 359. When those who have cast off all hope desire their impartial friends to embark with them against their prince, it is absurd as if a man who was flying his country for having committed a murder, should desire all his acquaintance to accompany him, vi. 79. Bishop Fleetwood's sermon on the death of the duke of Glou-

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OCT 17 1916

J. B. VAN WINKLE, PRINTER,
Water-Street, New-York.

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